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VOL. XX NO. 236 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

UNTOUCHABILITY SHOULD BE TABOO FROM GOD'S HOUSE

"IT HAS NO SANCTION IN RELIGION"

Malaviyaji On Harijans' "Legitimate Demand" For Temple Entry

A PLEA FOR PATIENCE AND PERSUASION

"Remove untouchability and throw open temples to Harijans". This was the message that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave to a huge gathering of Hindus on Sunday evening, at the Nar Narayan Temple, Kalbadevi.

Thousands of Hindus including a very large number of women assembled from an early hour in the evening to hear Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Kamala Nehru and Dr. Choithram were also present at the meeting. The audience included a small number of Sanatani Sadhus who frequently interrupted Pandit Malaviya when he quoted verses from different Hindu scriptures, in support of removal of untouchability. He spoke for over an hour and was given a rousing ovation, when he appeared on the dais

Pandit Malaviya regretted that the number of those Hindus who visited temples was growing less, and appealed to every Hindu to make it a point at least to visit temple once a week. He, however, did not agree with those who said that Hinduism was decaying, and that it would disappear from the face of earth in course of time. He believed that Hinduism was a religion that would live till the end of the world. He also disagreed with those who believed that it was necessary to do away with the caste system, as according to them it was a hindrance in the way of national progress. He believed that caste system would endure for ever, and at the same time it would be possible for them to achieve national solidarity and to progress in all directions. The only thing needed was that each section of the community should realise its own duties and carry them out to the best of its abilities.

UNIVERSAL MESSAGE.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya repeated that the true Vedic religion was a universal message and was good for all times and all climes. He was looking forward to the day when India would achieve Swaraj, and it would be possible for them to carry that message of their ancient religion to distant lands.

Pandit Malaviya quoted verses from various Hindu scriptures to show that it was possible for the lowest man to achieve the highest merit if he resigned to the will of God. He did not understand how any one could refuse entry into a temple to a man who came there with a pure heart to worship God.

WHAT SCRIPTURES SAY.

Referring to the present movement which was aimed at the removal of untouchability, Panditji said that they must consider patiently whether their religion allowed it or not. Personally he would not lend his support to the movement if he were convinced that it was not against the dictates of religion. He declared that from a study of the scriptures he found that untouchability, as it was practised at present, had no sanction in religion. No doubt there were occasions when Hindus were prevented by their religion from touching certain types of people, but even the Rishis who laid down those rules of conduct had made certain exceptions.

NO UNTOUCHABILITY IN GOD'S HOUSE.

Quoting verses from scriptures again Pandit Malaviya pointed out that according to those exceptions there was no question of untouchability so far as places of public worship, roads and places of pilgrimage were concerned. He pointed out that these rules were practised even to this day. At Prayag where the three sacred rivers met, every Hindu whatever his caste or rank in society was allowed to bathe. He did not know why the same thing should not be allowed in temples. The present form of untouchability was not based on religious dictates. It was more a matter of custom which was strictly obeyed, because it had existed for centuries. But time had now changed. A legitimate demand was being made by the so-called "untouchables" for temple entry, and he did not know how they could refuse it.

"VIA MEDIA."

Replying to the objections of some Sanatanists, the speaker said that he did not want to wound any body's religious susceptibilities. He knew there were persons who were very meticulous about such things. He had nothing but admiration for their zeal for purity. But he could not make that a reason to prevent any Hindu from entering a temple. He suggested a "via media" and said that hours could be fixed for such people when the temple should be open for their exclusive views while at other hours it should be open to all.

STICK TO PERSUASION.

In conclusion Panditji made an appeal to the untouchables as well as those of the caste Hindus who were keen on removing the evil from the society not to be impatient. He advised them to stick to persuasion which he wanted to be the only method to achieve the object. He did not even approve of an extreme step like resorting to Satyagraha for attaining the object. He was confident that the cause was so righteous that by mere persuasion they would be able to convert to their view those who did not see eye to eye with them at present

SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE

LYTTON COMMISSION'S REPORT

Advisory Conference Recommended

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva.—Report of the Lytton Commission on the Sino-Japanese dispute recommends establishment of an Advisory conference between the two States with mutual observers to provide solution of the Manchurian problem, subject to the maintenance of Chinese sovereign rights. The report is generally regarded as distinctly favourable to the Chinese case.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S PROGRESS

ATTEMPTING SHORT WALKS

POONA, October 2.

Private advices received from Yeravda show that Mahatma Gandhi is progressing satisfactorily in his health. He is stated to have put on weight and is now 99 lbs. He is attempting short walks.

Mrs. Gandhi attended on him yesterday during day time.—A.P.

MRS. BESANT'S BIRTHDAY.

Baneres Tributes

BENARES, Oct. 1.

Glowing tributes to the services of Dr. Besant were paid on the occasion of her 86th birthday celebrated at the local Theosophical Society this evening under the presidentship of Mr. Eqbal Narain Gurtu Chairman of the Benares Municipal Board.

A portrait of Mrs. Besant covered with garlands and flowers was placed prominently in the Hall..

Dr. Bhagvan Das who had worked as personal Assistant and Secretary to Mrs. Besant when she had been residing at Benares emphasised the necessity for carrying on the work in which she was engaged throughout her life.—A. P.

BANDRA TEMPLE TO BE THROWN OPEN TO HARIJANS

Malaviyaji To Address Gathering

The old Shree Ram Temple situated at Bazar Road, Bandra, will be thrown open to depressed classes to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Malaviya will lead the temple entry with Harijans and address the gathering.

Ramji Temple Open To "Untouchables"

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

To-day being the birthday of Gandhiji the Ramji Temple was thrown open to the so-called untounchables at Saraspur, Ahmedabad by Mrs. Mahalaxmi Mehta, an orthodox lady.

Hindu "Untouchables" and Bhangis were present in large numbers.

EXPLOSION AT POLICE STATION

Two Constables Injured

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

Two constables were slightly injured as a result of an explosion at Shampukur police station in Nooth Calcutta last night, which the police believe to have been caused by crackers.

Four arrests were made on the spot on suspicion.

Details are lacking.—A. P.

BRITISH STEAMER SINKS

LONDON, October 1.

Ottawa. — British steamer "Bright Fan" (3,791 tons) struck an iceburg in the middle of the Hudson Straits early this morning and sank after three hours. A crew of thirty took boats and were rescued by a Government patrol steamer.

"Bright Fan" left Churchill port on September 25 with a cargo of grain.—Reuter.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON CONGRESS HOUSE

50 Volunteers Arrested At Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

As to-day, a raid on the Congress House in Bhadra was expected, the police kept strict watch from the morning. The traffic was stopped from all directions at six o'clock in the evening. A batch of 20 volunteers with the national flag flying in front was seen rushing towards the Congress House They were arrested.

Two more batches of 18 volunteers rushed from two sides. They all were removed to the Gaikwar's Haveli.

It is stated that the Bulletin editor is one of those arrested. In all 50 volunteers are arrested.

A Whole-Day Vigil

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

About 50 Congress volunteers were arrested this evening for attempting to raid the building of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee. Volunteers came in successive batches and they were put under arrest as they came raising Congress slogans. Police who had taken possession of the building since January and had been guarding it day and night, kept whole days vigil to prevent Congress raid.—A.P.

39TH "EMERGENCY COUNCIL" ARRESTED

PROCESSION BROKEN UP

Eight Arrested On Sunday

Congress demonstrations held in Bombay in connection with the last day of the "Boycott Week" culminated in the arrests of the members of the 39th "Emergency Council" and five others.

A procession which started from Daryasthan Gali Mandvi was broken up, by the Pydhoni police, and the president and the secretary of the "Emergency Council" who led the procession were put under arrest.

Subsequently another procession started from Mandvi but before they could reach Mumbadevi they were again challenged by the Princess Street Police, and the leaders of the procession were arrested. The total arrests being eight.

BENARES WOMEN'S CASE ECHO

India League Delegates' First-Hand Enquiry

BENARES, Oct. 2.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon, Members of the India League Delegation, after two days' stay at Benares, left for Agra where they will be joined by the remainder of the delegation. They are expected to proceed from Agra to Delhi.

During their stay at Benares Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Menon, interviewed the ladies concerned in what is now known as the Benares Women's case. It will be remembered that this case was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Morgan Jones, and the Secretary of State had declared that the allegations made were without foundation. The delegation ascertained the facts first-hand.—A.P.

CENTURY OLD TRADITIONS BREAK

Seven Kamatipura Temples Thrown Open To Harijans

MALAVIYA URGES REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY TO MAINTAIN HINDU SOLIDARITY

Century old traditions were broken on Sunday morning when seven temples at Kamatipura belonging to the Telugu community of Bombay were thrown open to the Harijans. The ceremony was marked by an impressive speech by Pandit Malaviya in which he declared that untouchability had no religious sanction.

Nearly a thousand persons, including Harijans who were present, chanted in a chorus prayers led by Pandit Malaviya. The main function took place in the most important of the group of temples at 9th Kamatipura Bazar Road.

AGITATION IN 1930

The present decision of the temple trustees is due to agitation started in 1930 when Mr. S K. Pupala, one of the trustees brought forward a resolution that the temples should be thrown open to untouchables. The proposal was not so enthusiastically received then, but when Mahatma Gandhi declared his fast the younger section of the community joined Mr Pupala, and it was resolved at a meeting held a few days ago, that all the temples should be thrown open to Harijans. Dr. Bhusrath, the Secretary of the Trust Board, who led the Sanatanists, was himself converted to the view held by the reformers and helped a great deal in arriving at the decision.

Among those present at Sunday's function were Mr. S. K. Pupala, Mr. Gangla, Mr. Alconde, Dr. Bhusrath, members of the Trust Board, Mr. Kajrolkar, Mr. Khalodikar and Mr. Gangavane, depressed class leaders, Prof. V. G. Dalvie, Mrs. Nalini Dalvie, Mr. Sabnis and others.

MAINTAIN SOLIDARITY

Pandit Malaviya, in the course of his speech, said that it was absolutely essential to remove untouchability to maintain Hindu solidarity.

EARNEST ATTEMPT TO SOLVE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Nationalist Muslim Leaders Confer With Pundit Malaviya

MAULANA A. K. AZAD AND DR. MAHMOOD IN BOMBAY

Fresh efforts to solve the communal problem and to bring about a lasting settlement between Hindus and Muslims are said to be in progress in Bombay. Some of the prominent leaders of both the communities who are at present in the city are engaged in informal talks which are aimed at finding out a solution of this knotty problem.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Sayad Mahmood both of whom represent the Nationalist Muslims arrived in Bombay on Sunday and spent the day in informal talks with Hindu as well as some Muslim friends.

It is surmised that these talks may lead to the calling of an All-Parties' Conference in Bombay in the near future. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, it will be recalled, in a statement had emphasised the need of an All-Parties' Conference at this juncture.

SUGGESTION WELCOMED.

His suggestion was welcomed from different quarters and his present visit to Bombay is also said to be for the same purpose.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed, President of the All-India Khilafat Conference which concluded its session recently at Ajmere addressing a crowded meeting of Muslims at Chhota Kabrastan on Sunday night declared that attempts were being made to solve the communal problem and welcomed such attempts. In view of the negotiations in progress he refrained from further comments on the subject but he strongly emphasised the need and desirability of solving the question before Indian delegates proceeded to London to attend the third R. T. C. He declared that the Khilafat Committee was ready for an honourable settlement with the Congress.

KHILAFAT MEETING AT CHOTA KABARASTAN

AJMER CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS EXPLAINED

A very largely attended meeting of Muslims of Bombay was held on Sunday night at the Chhota Kabrastan, under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee. The proceedings commenced with recitations from the Quran by Maulana Mohamed Irfan. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided over the meeting.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed president of the Ajmere Khilafat Conference in a speech lasting for over an hour gave a detailed account of the Khilafat movement for the last twelve years, and explained the resolutions passed by the Khilafat Conference at Ajmere.

The speaker pointed out how till 1927 the Khilafat Committee worked in co-operation with the Congress and inspite of the Shuddhi and Sanghatan movements started by the Hindus it did not desist from that path. Till the 1927 session of the Congress which was held in Madras things went on smoothly but the publication of the Nehru Report made the Muslims feel that their rights were in danger and they had therefore to put forward their demands and form a separate platform.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE CRITICISED

The speaker criticised the attitude of the Congress in first declaring at Lahore that it stood for complete independence and then reducing it to the ('substance of independence" and ultimately asking Swaraj which he said still remained vague and undefined.

Referring to the problem of communal unity the speaker said that attempts were being made to arrive at a settlement and he welcomed such attempts. He desisted from further comments on the subject for the present but emphasised the need of solving the problem before the delegates to the third R. T. C. sailed for London. He declared the readiness of the Khilafat Committee for an honourable settlement with the Congress.

In conclusion the speaker explained the resolutions of the Ajmere Conference and appealed to the audience to put them in practice. He wanted Muslims to take up the work of establishing Khilafat Committees all over the country and also forming volunteer corps which would help them in carrying out the constructive progamme laid down by the Ajmere Conference.

While speaking about the Ajmere Conference the speaker condemned the attitude of the "Free Press" which he said circulated false and mischievous reports about the Conference.

Another Khilafat worker addressed the meeting before it terminated after midnight.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY

A public meeting of Hindus was held in the Arya Samaj Mandir on Sunday evening under the presidentship of Pt. Dwijendanathji Shastri when the following resolutions among others were unanimously passed:—

This meeting thanks Mr. MacDonald, Pt. Malviyaji Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. M. C. Rajah, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir T.B. Sapru and other leaders who contributed to the success of the Poona Pact, thus helping to remove untouchability.

"This meeting also tenders its thanks to Mahatmaji for his readiness to lay down his most valuable life for the removal of untouchability for which Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati tried his utmost, and prepared the ground, doing a great amount of spade work and which was, and is, continued by Arya Samaj and others.

"This meeting is in full sympathy with the meeting of Hindus held in the C. J. Hall on 30th Sept. 1932, which decided to throw open tepmles, wells, schools crematoriums and oher public places and institutions to the so-called untouchables on the basis of equality, and wishes success to the All-India Anti-Untouchability League formed for the purpose of removing untouchability.

"This meeting is of firm opinion that, in order that the so-called "untouchables" might enjoy the social, political and religious rights more beneficially, and to the full extent, a movement to reform them internally is quite essential; and consequently declares the necessity to begin the work in this direction on the lines and method suggested by Swami Shraddhanandji, and to prepare a workable and practical scheme by conferring with their leaders.

WANTED TO SHOOT MINISTER

Protest Against Action Of Swiss Authorities

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva—The Hungarian is aged 42 and is named Budai. He claims to be Doctor of Laws. He was very much excited, and declared that he wanted to protest against the action of the Swiss authorities in refusing him certain papers. He is also alleged to have said that he wanted to shoot one of the Ministers.—Reuter.

(Earlier message on page 12).

COMPETING WITH POST OFFICE.

Letter Delivered For One Pice

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 2.

On receiving information that some letters were being delivered in Ahmedabad by hand by a private person for one pice only instead of through the Post Office, the Police searched last evening a house in Zaveribad and it is alleged, seized from it some letters, delivery book, etc. It is understood that the police will file a complaint under the Post Office Act against the occupant of the house.—A.P.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATE No 7794 in respect of 12 Preference Shares Nos. 15849 to 15850 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Nagindas Narandas Gheevala, has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate share certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated, 3rd October, 1932.

R 8087

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 557 OF 1932.

Re: SHANKAR GANPAT PAWAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dadar, Lady Jamshedji Road in the house of S.K. Vaidya ..... A Debtor.
Ex-parte: VINAYAK BALKRISHNA GIDH: .. Petitioning Creditor.

On the 30th day of September, 1932 an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 30th day of September 1932.

H.A. VAKIL,
Ag: Insolvency Registrar.

5592.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HAWABAI daughter of Ebrahim Ahmed of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Spinster, residing at the time of her death at Gowli Moholla opposite Dr. Padam's dispensary Memonwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, living on private income, ... Deceased.

ABDUL KADER EBRAHIM. of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, in private employ, a full brother of the abovenamed deceased, residing at Gowli Moholla, opposite Dr. Padam's dispensary Memonwada Road, without the Fort of Bombay, ... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand-nine-hundred and Thirty-two and in the Twenty-third Year of Our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master

E. FAHEY.

The 21st day of September 1932.
Messrs. JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

5591

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LABAI, widow of Ebrahim Karim Nanji has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the under-mentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waved and abandoned

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with messuages, tenement or Bungalow with out-houses standing thereon situate on Bandra Hill, near the Byramji Jijibhoy Road in Bandra in Taluka South Salsette Sub-District Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight square yards or thereabouts and particularly denoted as non-agricultural Survey No. 204-A in a certain register deposited with the Collector of Thana and bounded on or towards the East by the property or Dinshaw Cooverji Pandole, on or towards the West partly by vacant land belonging to Mr. and Mrs. N. I. Moos, and partly by the property belonging to The Shirinbai Cama Convalescent Home, on or towards the South by the property of Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Moos and on or towards the North by a common Road leading to the said Byramji Jijibhoy Road which premises bear Municipal No. 50, Hill Road Bandra.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1932.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5567

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SAMUEL STREET, MANDVI, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal & Himatlal, Solicitors of the Receivers, Messrs. Chunilal Tribhovandas and Bhogilal Nanalal in High Court Suit No. 1934|28. Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th October. 1932 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises the property described below:—

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THEATRE FOR BANNED PLAYS

OUTSIDE CENSOR'S CONTROL

LONDON, (By Mail).

An organisation for the production of plays which the Lord Chamberlain will not pass for presentation in the commercial theatre has been started in the West End of London.

Its first play will be Emil Ludwig's "Versailles," which has Mr. Lloyd George under his own name as one of its characters. Another of the characters is Clemenceau, who in one scene is shown doing physical exercises in a pair of shorts. President Wilson is also depicted.

LIVING PERSONALITIES ON STAGE.

This play, because it deals with living personalities, cannot be shown in public in this country, and it is to secure production for this and other pieces which cannot get past the censor that the Independent Theatre Club has come into being.

The Kingsway Theatre has been taken by the promoters of the venture, which will be run on a membership basis, and plays will be given a minimum run of three weeks. Only members will be able to purchase tickets. The theatre will be under the direction of Mr. Terence de Marney, a young actor; Theodore Komisarjevsky will produce, and on the Advisory Committee appear the names of Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., the Rev. Herbert Dunnico, Mr Clifford Bax, and Mr. Beverley Nichols.

Mr. de Marney said to a reporter, "This club is something different from the ordinary theatre club, which is either possessed of a small theatre somewhere at the back of the club premises, or produces plays at a tiny hall on an even smaller stage and with equivalent settings and effects. It is different, too, from the Sunday play-producing societies, which are without a home of their own, and perforce have to make the best of a borrowed theatre.

The Independent Theatre Club stands for freedom in the theatre, freedom of thought, freedom of production of plays. There are plenty of plays and plenty of people waiting to write them if they can express themselves in their own way, and not in the narrow circumscribed channels dictated by authority.

PLAYS CENSOR CANNOT PASS

"Uncensored plays do not of necessity mean unpleasant or immoral plays. Under the censor's regime it is impossible to do plays dealing with living personalities, international situations of current interest, political affairs or highly-placed personages, all of which subjects are fraught with drama. The policy of the Independent Theatre Club is to produce plays which the censor cannot pass in the style of a commercial management in a West End theatre."

Mr. de Marney said the policy would be international, and plays from every country would be produced. Foreign artists would be presented in plays in which they had made successes in their own countries. From time to time the club might discover a beautiful or artistic play which although it would be passed by the censor would not appeal to a commercial management. The club would produce plays of that kind.

"The drama has been spoilt by American influence," said Mr de Marney. "I want to oppose Broadway barbarism by the culture of the Continent, and, to begin with, I want 500 members."

In practice it means that the Lord Chamberlain has suspended his licence from the theatre, which is independent of his jurisdiction as long as the plays are performed only to the members and their friends. Lord Cromer has indicated his intention of being present at a performance of one of the plays, "The Werewolf" by Rudolph Lothar, which he has several times refused to license, in case he might in production see any reason to reverse his decision. The Lord Chamberlain has once or twice changed his mind after seeing an actual performance of a banned play, "Young Woodley" being a famous example.

Negotiations are in progress to produce "Green Pastures," the negro play which has been an enormous success in the United States, but cannot be performed in public in this country because it places God upon the stage. There will be full club facilities at the Kingsway Theatre for the members, including a restaurant.

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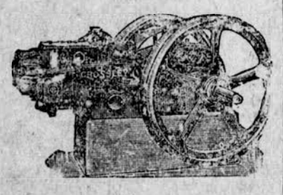

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ESSENTIALS OF FEDERATION

Acknowledgment Of Differences And Achievement Of Synthesis

HOW FAR DOES THE PERCY REPORT ACCEPT THIS PRINCIPLE?

The British Indian Association, Calcutta, has issued the following Statement on Federal Finance. It is an exhaustive analysis of the principles of Federal Finance and a criticism of the recommendations made by the Federal Finance Committee:—

Federalism presupposes the existence of a double government, provincial and central, under which the people desire union but not unity. The 'raison d'etre' of federation now lies not in the existence of mutually repulsive forces but in the variety and wealth of differences. The object of federation is now to acknowledge differences and achieve a synthesis. "The question of local and central government is not," as Mr. G.D.H. Cole has put it, "in fact, primarily a question between federation and decentralisation, but a question of right allocation of social functions." The right point of view, therefore, is not to think in terms of powers but functions.

Federation is a political creed for the future. The modern social structure is not built up of warring elements; there is a process of integration, which has brought centripetal forces into play and accordingly clear-cut separation of powers does not contribute to the growth of the organic life of the people. It is because of this that federation contemplates the necessity of "some single centre of ultimate reference" which may be pre-eminent but not supreme, which would be charged 'inter alia' with the duty of co-ordination.

PRINCIPLES OF FEDERAL FINANCE.

Of the many difficult problems which arise out of the existence of a double government in a federal system of constitution, finance by far is the most important one. Finance is not merely an incident of administration, it is the fundamental basis of the government. "The revenue of the State is the State. In effect all depends upon it, whether for support or for reformation."

The financial settlement, to be scientific, must have touch with the political settlement and secondly, it must be flexible, if it is to satisfy the growing needs. In federations, there is a clear attempt to divide the political functions and obligations between the central federal government and the constituent states' government, and in finances the same principles should naturally follow. In the scheme of financial adjustment on federal lines, two things are to be remembered: firstly, the provinces must have adequate, expansive and buoyant resources to discharge their dynamic responsibilities, and secondly, the provinces must have financial autonomy—having adequate funds and wide freedom to spend in their own way. The scheme to answer the real needs proceeds on the formula—"from each according to his capacity, to each according to his needs." In the allocation of resources, care should be taken not to violate any of the following accepted principles of political philosophy:—

1. It should not have any tendency to weaken the federal spirit. 2. It should be capable of early application. 3. It should not involve financial embarrassment either of the central federal government or any state. 4. It should sensibly reduce double taxation, the duplication of effort and unnecessarily large expense involved in the existing system. 5. It should attach to the respective authorities the spheres of taxation which seem most appropriately to belong to them. vide second report of Royal Commission on Taxation in Australia).

It is true that the units should have a fiscal system of their own. But modern economic life interacts at innumerable points and difficulties present themselves in the segregation of the sources of revenue. Great care is to be taken to achieve harmonisation of taxation and avoid multiple taxation. Accordingly in the sphere of finance, co-ordination is the best method. In the scheme of federal taxation, three alternatives may be adopted: firstly, the powers of the Federal Government might be limited to a number of specific taxes, the power to impose all other forms of taxation resting with the provinces. This system would not bring about elasticity in federal revenues. Secondly, all forms of taxation might be classified into two lists. Thirdly, the Federal Government is to be authorised to impose indirect taxation and the provincial Governments direct taxation. The third alternative seems to be the best, though economists differ as to what is a direct and what an indirect tax. As regards residuary powers it seems fair that the Federal Government should be left with the residuary in indirect taxation and the Provincial Governments with residuary in direct taxation.

But whatever powers of taxation be enjoyed by the units of the federation, these powers ing condition that they shall not be exercised:—

(a) So as to conflict with international obligations undertaken by the Federal Government in commercial treaties or international conventions. (b) against the interest of the federation as a whole, (c) so as to affect injuriously any head of Federal revenue, (d) to tax the property of the Federal Government. (Vide Memorandum of the Finance Department of the Government of India circulated at the 2nd Round Table Conference).

If it be found that the federal units cannot meet their growing needs, contributions from the federal treasury may be an inevitable necessity. These contributions may take the form of assignments or subsidies or subventions. The assignments are amounts credited to the provincial territories under the terms of an agreement (i.e. as a matter of right) and they do not involve any control of their policy or administration by the Federal Government. The revenues handed over to the states by Reich in Germany, the per capita allowance in Canada under the Act of 1907 and in Australia under that of 1910 come under this category. The subsidies are grants for specific purposes without any curtailment of the autonomy of the Provinces. The subventions are grants-in-aid for specific purposes which are paid, subject to definite conditions as regards the objects and manner of their expenditure, and entail an inspection and supervision of the State or Provincial administration by officers of the Federal Government. The federal grants in the United States for vocational education, hygiene and highways, in Switzerland for numerous objects of social utility, in Germany for specific appropriations, in Canada for highways and for technical and agricultural education, and in Australia for veneral diseases, are of this description. "The centralising intent and purpose of subventions must be admitted; their object is to promote co-ordination and not to establish control. They are only the means by which the urgent need of co-ordination is satisfied."

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES AND REVENUES.

The problem of taxation must be viewed as a whole because the integrity of the system of taxation must be anyhow safeguarded. In the allocation of resources, we must remember that the federal spirit is not undermined in any way. There are resources which are inherently central and there are resources which are essentially provincial and the division therein creates no difficulty.

Customs, revenue excises and salt which are by their nature Central, should be administered by the Central Government. Land tax is 'par excellence' a provincial head. Irrigation, forests, court-fees and fees charged with the registration of documents should remain provincial. Excises on alcohol and drugs and stamps excepting commercial stamps should belong to the units. The following are suggested as new taxes—excise on tobacco, excise on Matches, inheritance tax, terminal taxes, income-tax on agricultural income.

THE PERCY REPORT.

The Federal Finance Committee which were charged with examining the budgetary position of the Government of India submitted in their report that on the basis of the present provincial revenues, the financial position of the reformed provinces would be as follows:—

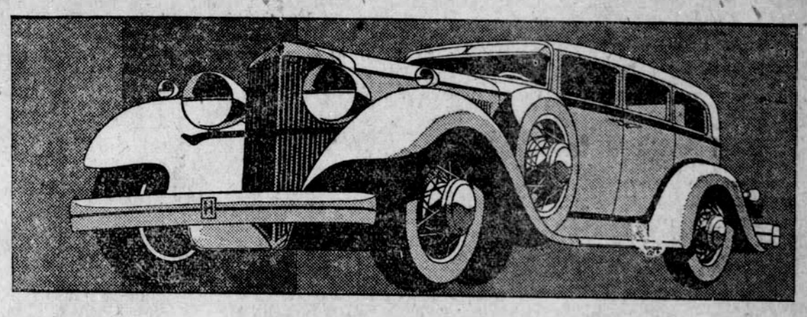
Madras—20 lakhs; Bombay (excluding Sindh)—65 lakhs; Bengal —2 crores; U.P. +25 lakhs; Punjab +30 lakhs; B. & O.—70 lakhs; C.P. —17 lakhs; Assam —65 lakhs. These provincial forecastes show the tragic position of Bengal. To balance the budget, the Committee have suggested the distribution of the yield of income tax among the provinces. The total gross yield of income tax in British India is nearly 18 crores and if the cost of collection be subtracted, the net yield amounts to 17,20, lakhs. The super tax on Companies, tax on salaries of Federal officers and personal income tax and super tax levied in federal areas should be retained by the Federal Government and the balance available for distribution to the Provinces would not be more than 13,50 lakhs. Of this sum about Rs. 200 lakhs represent collections of personal super tax (i.e., other than company super-tax) and would be distributed on the basis of actual collections from residents. Of the balance of 11,50 lakhs about one-seventh would approximately represent the estimated tax on the undistributed profits of companies and on the incomes of persons resident outside British India: and this fraction of income-tax receipts should be distributed on the basis of population. The remaining six-sevenths would be distributed on the basis of the estimated share of personal income-tax creditable to each province. If these principles are adopted, the distribution of income-tax to the provinces stands as follows:—Madras 1,83 lakhs; Bombay (including Sindh) 3.43 lakhs; Bengal 4,05 lakhs; U.P. 1,23 lakhs; Punjab 91 lakhs; B. & O. 1,07 lakhs; C.P. 59 lakhs; Assam 29 lakhs and N.W.F. 10 lakhs. If the total yield of the income-tax be released for distribution to the Provinces, naturally the Federal Government would suffer from a deficit and the Federal Finance Committee have suggested that the Provinces would contribute proportionately to the share of income-tax and the contributions suggested by the Committee are as such—Madras 1,15 lakhs; Bombay (including Sindh) 2,03 lakhs; Bengal 2,55 lakhs; U.P. 78 lakhs; Punjab 57 lakhs; B. & O. 68 lakhs; C.P. 37 lakhs; Assam 18 lakhs. If full contribution is paid, the position of the Provinces would be such—Madras +48 lakhs; Bombay +54; Bengal —50; U.P. +70; Punjab +64; B. & O —31; C.P. +5; Assam —54. Even if the deficit provinces are relieved by spreading the charge over other provinces, the positions of Bengal and Assam would be none-the-less tragic.

INJUSTICE TO BENGAL.

The injustice to Bengal requires some examination. Since the Reforms of 1919, Bengal has been groaning under grave financial difficulties. The wrongs of the Meston Award have afflicted Bengal immensely and laid her low and prostrate. Since then Bengal has been claiming a share in income-tax and jute export duty on grounds of sheer justice. The Federal Finance Committee have given their scheme of distribution of income-tax which is decidedly an improvement upon the Meston arrangement. Bengal contributes the highest amount in income tax and customs duties. As regards export duties, both the Round Table Finance Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Peel and the Federal Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Percy have shirked the question. In the year 1929-30, the total amount realised from export duties was as follows:—Hides and Skins Rs. 35.35; Jute 463.67 lakhs; Rice 116.91. The export duty on rice comes mostly from Burma and after the separation of Burma, it will be found that the export duties are in the tax schedules to exploit Bengal for the rest of India, the export duties being a central subject. Bengal has a virtual monopoly of jute and she is also concerned deeply in the export duty on rice and has also some interest in the export duty on hides and skin. Thus we find that after the separation of Burma, Bengal would be contributing nearly 98 p.c. of export duty in British India. And, if a digression is permissible the British Indian Association would take this opportunity to record its protest against the imposition of export duty on rice. The duty cuts at the very root of the human and humane principle that foodstuffs should, on no account, be taxed and never be subjected to any levy. There is not less serious aspect of this levy so far as Bengal is concerned, for it amounts to a tax on agricultural income.

To count export duty as a federal source of revenue would be a piece of discriminatory taxation. The imposition of discriminatory taxation administers a deep cut across the fundamental principles of federalism. In support of this, Section 51 (II) of the Australian constitution may be cited. It ltays down:—"The Parliament shall, subject to this constitution, have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the commonwealth with respect to* * * * * taxation; but so as not to discriminate between states or parts of States." In the federal scheme of taxation, this is a model canon. In a unitary constitution, it may be urged that the taxation of a monopoly of a particular province for the benefit of other units should not be objected to, but in a federal constitution, the sacrifice of one unit at the altar of others, has no meaning, except the meaning of exploitation. Canons of justice and fair-play lead one to think that the export duty on monopolies should be enjoyed by the Provinces of exportation. The export duty on jute is the main source of income from exports and the history of the Jute export duty shows that it was imposed as a temporary measure. To meet the heavy demands due to war, this export duty was imposed in 1916, and it was confidently expected that with the passing away of the war, the duty would also be removed from the tax shedule. But it was not. Since 1916, Bengal has contributed more than 50 crores of rupees to the central Exchequer on this single item though she herself has languished all along with a lean income. But when the provinces are being formed into federating units having fiscal and political autonomy without undue interference from the federal centre, it is quite in the fitness of things that any piece of discriminatory taxation should be blotted out from the Federal tax-schedules. It would be not an act of grace but an act of mere justice.

(To be Continued)



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Exports And Import s

ARRIVALS.

October 1.

Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busran
City of Elwood, Nelson, New York.

DEPARTURES.

October 2.

Kidderpore, McBride, Kobe.
Chakrata, Grace, Bhawnagar.
Drachenfels, Wiebke, Hamburg.
Moncalieri, Antoni, Trieste.

LOADING.

October 1

Steamer Gamaria for Calcutta
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.
Steamer Tokushima Maru for
S.S. Varsova:—The B. I. S. N Kobe.

Coy.'s steamer, Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 110 passengers.

S.S. City of Elwood:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer City of Elwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P. and O S. N. Coy.'s steamer Kidderpore, sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Drachenfels:—The L. Edwards, Ltd., steamer Drachenfels sailed yesterday for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S. Moncalieri:—The Lloyd I. Coy.'s steamer. Moncalieri sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

Bombay, October 1.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

2 Wartenfels, 3766, Hamburg 4-10 NF L Edwards Ltd
3 Mantua 5934 London 15-10 M M and Co.
4 India 4077, Genoa 4-10 L Triestino
5 City of Elwood. 3822, N F. N.F., L. Edwards, Ltd.
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Mantua, 15-10, P. and O. S N Co.

FROM KOBE.

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FROM DURBAN.

Tairea, 8-10, M. M. and Co.
Karanja. 22-10, M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMER

MAIL LINE.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels NF L Edward Ltd.

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-10 M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia NF G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

CElwood NF L Edwards Ltd.

FOR LONDON.

Viceroy of India NF P and O S N Co.
Mantua 15-10, P and O S N Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kaga Maru, 14-10, N. Y. Kaisha,
Tokushima Maru N. F. N. Y Kaisha.

FOR GENOA.

India Genoa 4-10 M Italiana.
Victoria, N. F. M. Italiana

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 5-10 M M and Co.
Varsova 7-10 M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Garmula, N. F. M. M. and Co

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Irrawadi, 30-9-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 1.

S.S. Narkunda for London.—19 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff 19 bales animal skin Y. Elishanoff, 3 bales animal skin I. F. Levy; 16 bales animal skin A. W G. Huseinjadah.

S S. Viceroy of India for London:—16 cases Indian chutney F Nowroji 300 bags horn meal, and 1400 bags mowrah meal A. Dawn and Co.; 14 bags gum karaya N Mcolji and Co.

For Marseilles:—700 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton raw kotak and Co.; 25 bales cotton raw G. Kanji and Co., 75 bales cotton fly P D. Vora and Co; 220 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 64 bags mustarseed and 64 bags rapeseed A. Virji and Co.; 28 bags gum karaya R. Damji and Co.; 14 bags gum karaya A. Virji and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Antwerp:—57 bales hemp raw G. Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Ratterdom:—1334 bags groundnut oil cakes C. Dharamsey and Co.

S.S. Drachenfels for Hamburg:—25 bags kordi seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.

For Antwerp:—30 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Moncaleiri for Venice. 110 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.

For Ancova:—700 bags castor seed K. Devchand and Co.

City of Elwood for New York:—2500 bags castor seed L. Dreyfus and Co.; 16800 bags castorseed K. Devchand and Co.; 938 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

For Philadelphia:—10920 bags myrabollam P. Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—23[illegible] bales cotton raw Bombay Co. 165 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S. India for Genoa:—5 bales sneep skin Cox and Kings, Ltd. 55 bales cotton raw M. Chandulal and Co.

For Yokohama:—1 pot Palma Rosa oil Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 1.

S.S. Moncaleiri, agents L. Triestino from Trieste:—1040 cases paper; 47 cases leonianware; 40 cases cardboards; 406 cases shoes; 31 cases bolts and nuts; 454 cases nails; 184 coils wire; 130 cases chains; 60 cases lamps; 454 cases tiles; 103 case minera water; 425 cases machinery parts, 60 cases starch; 47 bdle. steel in bars; 1225 cases glassware; 24 cases beer; 90 cases hollow glass.

From Venice:—48 bales waste silk yarn; 61 bales paper; 10 bales rugs; 750 bags garlic; 700 bags stone chips.

From Brindisi:—45 bags almonds; 3000 bags potatoes; 300 bags garlic; 20 kgs. tartaric crystals.

From Bari:—21 bags almonds.

From Port Said:—25 cs. glassware; 100 cases currants; 1902 cases figs.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 1.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £13-7/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register £113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation £7-1/2.
National Bank of India £41-1/2.
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £107-3/4.
Conversion Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. £99-1/4.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent. £51.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £72.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £84.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan £104-1/4.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. £74-3/8
War Loan 5 per cent. £101.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £107-5/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 1.

December	6.89
January 1933	7.04
March 1933	7.14
May 1933	7.24
Middling Spot	7.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York Oct. 1.

October	6.91
December	7.00
Middling Spot	7.00

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct 1.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

Closed.

New York, Noon Call:—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct 1

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	40.000
Day's exports to Great Britain	10.000
Day's exports to the Continent	39.000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, October 1.

	10-10 a m	To-day's Quotations Price.
September 1932		5.59
October 1932		5.56
November 1932		5.55
December 1932		5.54
January 1933	5 62	5 55
February 1933		5.56
March 1933	5.62	5 57
April 1933		5 58
May 1933	5.64	5.58
June 1933		5.59
July 1933	5 64	5.59
August 1933		5 59
September		5.59
Middling Spot		5.97

LONDON SILVER.

London October 1.

SILVER:—Market quietly steady Spot 17—11|16.
Forward 17—13|16.

LONDON GOLD.

London October 1.

Bars Gold Fine per Oz £5|19|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, October 1.

Interest day to day Loan 1|2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market Loan 1|2 per cent.

BANK BILLS:—
3 months 1—21|32 per cent.
6 months 1—51|64 per cent.

FINE TRADE BILLS:—
3 months 2—3|4 per cent.
6 months 2—3|4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, October 1.

T.T. LONDON ON:—
Berlin 14.52—1|2.
Amsterdam 8 60—3|4
Brussels 24 90.
Madrid 42.23.
Milan 67.40
Berne 17 92.
Paris 88.21.
Prague 116 62.
New York (Closing rate) 3.45—1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, October 1.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton: No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton: £12|10|0 Nov|Dec. sellers.
Rapeseed Torio, Hull|Continent. £12|10|0 Nov|Dec. sellers.

LINSEED.

London, October 1.

LINSEED:—
Calcutta (London) ton: £11|5|0 Oct|Nov. sellers.
La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton: £9|2|6 Sept|Oct. sellers.
Bombay (London) ton: £12|5|0 Oct|Nov. nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, October 1.

Linseed Oil Naked Landon cwt:—
Oct|Dec. sellers 17|4-1|2.
Jan|Apl. sellers 17|10-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, October 1.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot: 2—19|32 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, October 1.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes 26|9 October quoted.
Barletta Russo, per 64lb. Cargoes 26|9 Oct. quoted.
Wheat South Australian Parcels 27|9 Oct. paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels: No offers.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Oct. 1.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.43
Fine (Good Staple)	5.55
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.67
C. P. OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.41
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.71
BENGAL—	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.75
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.75
Superfine	4.85

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot: 8—1|2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool. Oct. 1.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
October	8.14
November	8.20
December	8.17
January 1933	8.28
March 1933	8.36
May 1933	8.44
July 1933	8.52
F G F Spot	8.56

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, October 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard:—
No. 25 C & F CALCUTTA:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|- value.
C & F BOMBAY:—
Oct|Dec. per cft. 8|0—3|4 value.
C & F KARACHI:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|0—3|4 value.

Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

PETROPHOS

CHRONIC COUGHS COLDS BRONCHITIS INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION WASTING DISEASES After effects of INFLUENZA

BUY SWADESHI

RADICALLY CURED

AND THUS YOU SUPPORT THE STARVING MILLIONS

KUTCHIBINE

Dysentery and Blood Dysentery

THE EVERY FIRST DOSE WILL SHOW PERCEPTIBLE IMPROVEMENT.

Sole Agents:—S. KUSHALCHAND & Co., Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2

SOLD AT ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Raw Cotton Situation

HOOVER WILL NOT LEAVE A SICK WORLD IN A SORRIER CONDITION

Bureau Report To Be About Unchanged

In view of increasing crop movement in America, New York during the week has been steady. October dockets appear to have been well taken, principally by sorbed without undue disturbance shipping interests and hedges abto the market, states Messrs. Langley & Co. in their report dated Sept 24:—

The speculator, however, is subdued. He has lost too much money to view with equanimity the prospect of losing more. It is a pity. He plays a valuable part in the marketing of the world's commodities and deserves encouragement during the period of crop movement.

But there are doubts being expressed as to whether the artificial stimulus being applied by Mr. Hoover will not, in the end, leave a sick world in a sorrier condition than before the tonic was administered. In striving for a semblance of prosperity in America for the November elections Mr. Hoover is compelled by political considerations to overlook the fact that recovery to be sound must be international and not merely national.

After the elections will there be anti-climax or might one hope that America's view point might then broaden?

Tariffs and war debts so obviously hinder recovery that their adjustment is equally an obvious preliminary to a recovery in international trade.

The problem, we fear, can be stated with a greater simplicity than its solution.

CROP ESTIMATE.

Meanwhile the third official crop report of the season will be issued on the 8th October.

We would stress once again the accuracy of the first reports now-a-days published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Unless the weather subsequent to that report is abnormally good or abnormally bad the first report is an accurate pointer to the final outturn.

Last year it was a million bales more than generally anticipated by the trade. Later estimates had to be increased owing to an exceptionally favourable fall.

This year the first estimate was almost a million bales less than the trade's anticipation and we are of the opinion that the final outturn will not be far away from the initial figure. The second report added 4.000 bales, the acreage abandoned being less than average, the outturn increased for Texas and slightly reduced for the Eastern belt.

The summary of the weekly weather report issued on the 7th September stated that "heavy rains were decidedly unfavourable in large areas in the Central and Western portions of the belt."

The report of the 14th was definitely favourable, but that of the 21st stated that "progress of the crop in the Western belt has been unsatisfactory."

The report received to-day is less unsatisfactory than generally anticipated and throughout the month there has been little evidence to indicate that the deterioration in the East has been more than or even as much as already allowed for. Consequently one would seem to be forced to the conclusion that a report about unchanged will be issued.

We still feel that the market is not yet sound enough for conservative support, but purchases made on recessions should eventually show profits.

The turnover in Bombay has been small. The market, in our opinion, is still long and the technical position unsound. But a hardy optimism in ultimate recovery survives.

Arrivals of old crop are now 104,779 bales ahead of last year.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

Crop reports are satisfactory, the latest summary being:—

Broach/Gujerat:—Broach and Surat report no rain for the week ending 27th September but showers have been reported in the district. Light rain would be beneficial.

Khandeish:—Dhulia reports: "looks like rain". Crop condition is good but showers would be helpful.

Berars:—Our Khamgaon agent reports that plants are flowering and in some places showing bolls. Crop estimates are being increased Rains of an inch to 1½ inches within the next 2 or 3 weeks would be very beneficial.

Arrivals are anticipated about the beginning of November.

Central Provinces:—Week's rainfall in Nagpur to 27th September 0.9 of an inch. Crop late but improving.

Central India:—Although light rainfall extended over a fairly considerable area the recent storm appears to have passed to the north-east of most of the cotton tracts in this district. The crop outlook has greatly improved from the beginning of the season and is now only about 20 per cent. less than a full crop.

Sind/Punjab:—Outlook satisfactory.

Moughlai:—Outlook quite satisfactory.

Southerns:—Prospects about normal.

Although better business has recently been booked with Europe, the Far Eaast is quiet.

It is conservatively estimated that the Indian and Chinese crops now look like producing 2½ million bales more than last year. As the American crop, in addition, is lower grade than last season the supply of cotton available for purposes for which Indians are used appears to be such that it is extremely unlikely that the present Indian-American parity can be maintained.

We favour sales in Bombay against purchases of Americans in

WE ARE CLIMBING! SWADESHI

is the religion of every true Indian.

THEREFORE

it is but natural that a company founded by no less personage than the late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan should

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Life funds increased by	... ...	150 per cent.
Investments " "	... ...	120 per cent.
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MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE, Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Bank Of England Buy Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the following report dated London 14th September:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,031,386 on the 7th inst. as compared with £138,906,143 on the previous Wednesday.

The purchase of £260,797 bar gold was announced by the Bank on the 8th inst.

Substantial amounts of gold were available in the open market and were taken for the U. S. A., the Continent and for destinations not disclosed, although in one of the latter instances the buyer was the Bank of England, their purchase being indicated above.

Quotations during the week:—

	Equivalent fine value of £ ounce.	per Sterling
Sept. 8th	117s/11d.	14s/4.9d.
Sept. 9th	118s/2d.	14s/4.5d.
Sept. 10th	117s/11d.	14s/4.9d.
Sept. 12th	118s/0d.	14s/4.8d.
Sept. 13th	118s/4d.	14s/4.3d.
Sept. 14th	118s/3d.	14s/4.4d.
Average	118s/1.2d.	14s/4.6d.

Last week-end afforded a striking instance of the rapidity with which gold can be handled in the London Market. A large shipment of unrefined gold from India was received by the refiners in London mid-day on Friday last; the operation of refining was completed early on the Saturday morning and gold to the value of £350,000 was packed and despatched to Southampton in time for shipment by s.s. "Aquitania" which sailed at half past two in the afternoon of that day for New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 12th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,276,394
British India	954,751
Netherlands	173,135
Straits Settlements and Dependencies	55,695
Iraq	14,335
Other countries	5,842
	£2,480,152

EXPORTS.

France	£2,118,021
Italy	221,985
Netherlands	135,075
United States of America	704,200
Belgium	11,000
Switzerland	8,500
Other countries	2,762
	£3,201,633

The returns of the gold production of the Transvaal for the month of August 1932 show yet another monthly record, the output for the month amounting to 991,322 fine ounces. This compared with 981,160 fine ounces for July 1932, which was the highest previously recorded, whilst the output for August 1931 was 916,425 fine ounces.

Nearly £1,400,000 of gold was shipped from Bombay last week. The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" carries about £520,000 consigned to London and £43,000 to Amsterdam, the s.s. "Clan MacIver" has about £165,000 consigned to London, whilst the s.s. "President Pierce" carries £642,000 consigned to New York.

SILVER.

The market has been poorly supported during the past week and offerings from India, China and America met with little resistance; the tendency was decidedly weaker in consequence and although the reaction from the high prices recorded last week was not unforeseen, the actual fall to the level of 17.5/8d. and 17.3/4d. reached yesterday for cash and two months delivery respectively was rather more than expected. Just as the recent rise proved too rapid, the decline seen during the period under review also proved overdone, the low prices attracting buyers with the result that a recovery to 17.15/16d. and 18d. for the respective deliveries ensued to-day. Whilst it is possible that prices may continue to fluctuate the market should be steady at about to-day's level.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 5th inst. to mid-day on the 12th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Belgium	£31,871
Germany	24,920
Mexico	29,000
Canada	15,456
British India	7,568
France	10,899
Australia	6,475
Other countries	7,466
	£133,655

EXPORTS.

British India	£35,133
Germany	1,757
France	2,579
French Possessions in India	1,500
Straits Settlements	1,700
Other countries	4,011
	£46,680

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Sept. 8th	18.3/8d.	18.1/2d.
Sept. 9th	18.1/16d.	18.3/16d.
Sept. 10th	18.1/4	18.3/8d.
Sept. 12th	18.1/8d.	18.1/4d.
Sept. 13th	17.5/8d.	17.3/4d.
Sept. 14th	17.15/16d.	18
Average	18.062d.	18.177d.

IN NEW YORK.

(Cents per ounce .999 fine.)

Sept. 7th	28.7/8
Sept. 8th	28.11/16
Sept. 9th	28.7/16
Sept. 10th	28.1/2
Sept. 12th	28.1/4
Sept. 13th	28

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 8th inst. to the 14th inst. was dol. 3.50-1/4 and the lowest dol. 3.47-1/2.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu—Aasoe, Sud 4, 1989.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 2, 1351
Parsi—Farvandin 27, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 29m.
Sunset—6h 27m.
Hightide—1-39, 13-36.
Lowtide—7-32, 19-40.
Phases of the Moon—First quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. an Full noon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m. last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h. 44m. p.m.
The Indian Cricket Team arrives by S.S. Viceroy of India, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 4.

Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Dommestice Occurence

DEATH.

Sanzgiri—On 1st. October midnight, at his residence Rahimtulla Sea View, Chowpatty, Dr. Y. M. Sanzgiri, father of Dr. K. Y. Sanzgiri, Asst. Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, in his 67th year

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Lasca of the Rio Grande" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Blue Danube." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Tabu." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Polly of the Circus." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
RIALTO—"Arsene Lupin" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Palmy Days" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Cisco Kid" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder" Daily at 5.30; 8 and 10.30 p.m
GLOBE—"Gulru—Zareena" Daily at 5.30; 8 and 10.30 p.m.
THE PALACE—"Women of all Nations." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WORK GUILD

A lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Juvenile Court, on "Child Protection" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5-15 p.m. at The Society for Protection of Children, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Home, King's Circle, Matunga, when Lady Beaumont will preside and be the hostess.

SARASWAT BRAHMAN SAMAJ

Mr. Narhar Raghunath Phatak will deliver a lecture on "The Lost Treasure of Learning of the Gowdas" at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) in the Samaj Hall, Girgaon, Naya Shastri Bhawanishankar Shastri Suktankar will preside.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME—Selection of Gramophone records 1-30 p.m.; Relay from Taj Mahal Hotel All-India Cricket team 2 p.m.; Master Kikabhai and Mr. P. M. Mungre (Mandolin Solo) 7 p.m.; News in Hindi 9 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay on Wednesday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.- The following papers will be read:—

1 "On A Few Ancient Indian Amulets And Charms," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.
2 "On Ancient Indian Dream-Lore," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

KHADI WEEK IN BANDRA.—For the convenience of the Bandra public a Khadi Week will be observed from 2nd to 8th instant. A special khaddar shop will be opened for ladies only and will remain open between 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. The shop will be located in S. S. Naiks' Bunglow, (Old Patkar's Blocks) Ghodbunder Road, Bandra.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Australia via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the Genral Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Tuesday the 4th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Kathiawar" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m on Wednesday the 5th instant.

Dadar Sarvajanik Night School

The Dadar Sarvajanik Free Night School, has 65 students, majority of whom are Harijans. The main purpose of the school is to fight illiteracy and so the students are adult and working during day time. There are other classes besides these, and such subjects as free work, tailoring, Bhagvat Gita and lathis are taught in the school. Some philanthrophists will help the school and earn the blessings of the poor. The following is the further list of donations:—

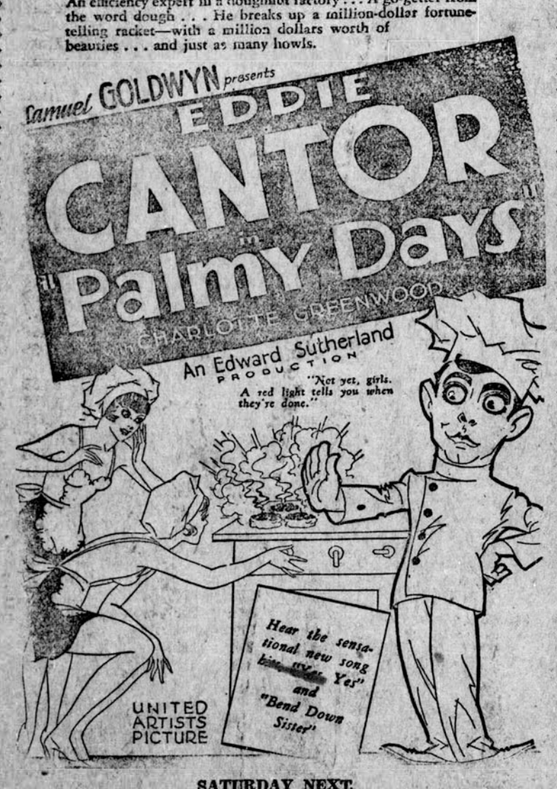
Seth Ishwardas Laxmidas Rs. 100 Syt. Ardeshir Godrej Rs. 100, Shrimati Parvatibai Dheaukar Rs. 50; Shrimati Krishnabai Puranmal Singhani Rs. 50.

PATHE CINEMA Everyday 3-30, 6-30 & 10.

STILL THE BEST THEATRE IN BOMBAY.
SECOND WEEK.

It Out-Whoops "Whoopee"!

An efficiency expert in a doughnut factory . . . A go-getter from the word dough . . . He breaks up a million-dollar fortune-telling racket—with a million dollars worth of beauties . . . and just as many howls.


Samuel GOLDWYN presents
EDDIE
CANTOR
"Palmy Days"
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
An Edward Sutherland PRODUCTION
"Not yet, girls. A red light tells you when they're done."
Hear the sensational new song hits "Yes" and "Bend Down Sister"
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

SATURDAY NEXT.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE THIEF OF BAGDAD

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE.

60 JAPANESE RESIDENTS MURDERED?

MANCHUKUO IN REVOLT

Mutineers Occupy Consulate At Manchuli

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Harbin.—Sixty-eight Japanese residents of Manchuli, an important railway junction on the border of Siberia are reported to have been murdered by rebel railway guards in Manchuria, according to the news received by the Chinese Eastern Railway administration.

Three more Japanse are stated to have been killed at Puhatu and nine at Ha'lar.

The mutineers have occupied the Japanese consulate at Manchuli

The fate of the Japanese Consul and staff is unknown.—Reuter.

MR. KELLAPAN BREAKS FAST

Gandhiji's Wire & Its Sequel

"I SHALL BEAR MY SHARE OF BURDEN"

GURUVAYOOR, Oct. 2.

Mr. Kelappan broke his fast this morning by taking orange juice.—A. P.

GURUVAYOOR, Oct. 2.

In response to Mahatma Gandhi's advice, Mr. Kelappan broke his fast at 8 this morning with orange juice.

He has been removed in a *manchal* (stretcher) to the Satyagraha Ashram, followed by a large crowd. Mr. Kelappan looked cheerful though very weak.

A batch of caste Hindus who observed a fast within the temple precincts, dispersed overnight.

Satyagraha at all the four gates has been suspended for three months.—A. P.

(EARLIER)

Mahatma Gandhi's final telegram to Mr. Kelappan was received at six this evening in consequence of which Mr. Kelappan has decided to break his fast to-morrow morning.

There is great rejoicing all over Guruvayoor at the happy turn of affairs. Mahatma Gandhi's telegram reads:

"ON PURE ETHICS."

"Your wire. Immediate prospective result must not affect decision. On pure ethics, I must reiterate the opinion that you should suspend the fast giving notice as per my telegram. God helping, I shall bear my share of burden. Wire compliance."—A. P.

ESTATES OF NOBILITY FOR THE POOR

New Land Law In Spain

STATE OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY: PEASANTS AS TENANTS

The Madrid correspondent of "The Times" writes:—

The Land Reform Bill which has just been passed by the Cortes has, according to Don Marcelino Domingo, Minister of Agriculture, three primary aims—namely, to remedy unemployment, to distribute the land, and to nationalize the agrarian economic system. It has another and a deeper purpose: it is designed to pacify the turbulent region of Andalusia.

The unrest of the fiery peasantry of Andalusia dates back to the early days of last century. Later came secret societies such as the "Black Hand." Every few years there would be a spontaneous out break, often in years when agriculture was prosperous and not, as might have been expected, when times were bad. This unrest has gone on until to-day. Reform has often been suggested. As far back as 1903 Don Alfonso offered a prize for the best solution proposed for "the agrarian problem in the South." But the matter went no farther. Only a strong Government could deal effectively with so difficult a problem, and even the strongest Governments under the monarchy all found on a corrupt electoral system, were subject to extraneous influences to such an extent that they never got far with any vital reform.

ABSENTEE LANDLORDS.

The great estates of absentee landlords were often administered in the most benighted spirit. The peasants, with their peculiar temperament, were incapable of steady, sustained action. They flared up in a sudden enthusiasm for Anarchism or Communism, only to sink back just as abruptly into apathy. Past Governments found that order could be maintained by giving the stern Civil Guards a free hand. They were content to leave it at that. Since the advent of the Republic conditions in Andalusia have become worse. Now at last a reform measure has been adopted. It applies to 13 other Provinces—and, in certain conditions, to large estates in other parts of Spain—but it has been drafted chiefly with an eye on Andalusia.

The principle of the new law is the expropriation of the land with compensation to the owners, though owners of feudal estates and Grandees will be indemnified only for recent improvements. The land becomes national property; the peasant holders and their descendants will be tenants. The method by which the land is to be farmed is left open. The land near towns and villages is to be divided into small holdings and run by individual families, while the big, isolated estates are to be cultivated by communal groups. Private enterprise is not ruled out and expropriated lands may be ceded to private undertakings under guarantees as to proper cultivation.

STATE OWNERSHIP.

If the suggestions made by Conservatives that the land should be divided and sold to the peasants over a number of years had been adopted a new and conservative class of peasant might have grown up. But it is more probable that the Andalusian would get hopelessly into the hands of the moneylender and lose his property before many years were out. It is possible that State ownership was adopted because of a liking for the Socialistic principle involved rather than out of consideration for the happy-go-lucky Andalusi an temperament; but at least it saves the peasant from a real danger.

But before the land can be divided up it must first be acquired and no matter how low the rate of compensation may be, this will require large sums of money. The lands of those implicated in the recent conspiracy are to be seized without compensation, but it remains to be seen how much land this will bring into the general scheme without cost to the State.

The law allows for an annual contribution of 50,000,000 pesetas (approximately £1,150,000) from the State, but this sum will not go far, and loans, which in the end will have to be guaranteed by the Government, will have to be floated.

FINDING MONEY.

Apart from the money required for the compensation of landowners large sums will be needed to finance the new holders during their efforts. They will need money for machinery and for seeds; and they will also want money upon which to live until they can support themselves. A certain amount will be found in the "Positos," the old medieval funds for granting agricultural credits which were revived by General Primo de Rivera in 1924. A number of other official organizations for the granting of credit to farmers will also help the scheme. The difficult business of carrying out the scheme will fall upon the Institute for Agrarian Reform, which will be composed of agricultural experts, landowners and farm workers. It will work through provincial committees to which it will delegate powers.

The task will be no light one. Some 1,500,000 families live in the 14 Provinces most directly affected by the reform. Of these out 14.000 hold more than 625 acres, while 670,000 families hold patches of ground which are less than 25 acres in extent. In the Province of Seville some 1,800.000 acres are in the hands of 900 landowners. The number of very large estates is limited—one of the largest in Seville Province is of 50,000 acres—but it must be noted that, for the purpose of statistics, estates are divided according to the municipal boundaries, and thus an estate wdich extends over three districts is returned as three separate holdings.

The ordinary peasant will have much to learn before he can become successful as his own master. In the last few years the peasants have been treated, on the whole, much better than was the case formerly. In order to avoid social unrest Governments have insisted that landowners should pay high wages and employ men for whom they often had not sufficient work. The change for the workers from a comparatively steady wage to the struggle to run a small holding, or to co-operate in a communal undertaking, will be a big one, and it is likely to give the authorities trouble.

COMPENSATION.

Many landowners will be glad to have their land expropriated in return for compensation. The chaotic conditions of the last few years have caused most of them to lose money, and in most cases an escape from their present worries by a satisfactory financial settlement would be no hardship. Compensation is to be based on the value declared for taxation, which is in most cases very much under the real value. Owners are entitled to claim revaluation, but as they would only make themselves liable for large sums of unpaid taxes few are likely to do this. The amount of the compensation to be paid in cash varies from 20 per cent. of small sums to 2 per cent. in the case of large amounts. The balance will be paid in State bonds bearing interest at 5 per cent.

There are two cases, it will be noted, in which compensation is to be paid only for improvements which have been made and have not yet paid for themselves—namely, feudal estates given directly by the Crown to nobles and handed down in direct succession to the present holder; and all agricultural property held by Grandees. A number of the large estates come into both categories.

STOP PRESS

LYTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

Geneva.—The complicatel character of the issues involved in the Manchurian problem is emphasised in the Lytton report which points out that it is in no way as simple as it is ofen represented. After referring to the fact that no wish to be separated from the rest of China was ever expressed by Manchurians, who are overwhelmingly the Chinese, the report examines Japan's action, and its claims that it has not departed from International treaties in seizing a large area of what indisputably is Chinese terroritory without any declaration of war.

Despite the Japanese action the Commission is convinced that mere restoration of the "status quo ante" is no solution. At the same time the maintenance and recognition of the present regime in Manchuria will be equally unsatisfactory, and as such does not appear to be compatible with the fundamental principle of the existing international obligations. Besides being opposed to Chinese interests, it disregards the wishes of Manchurians, and it is at least questionable whether it will ultimately severe the permanent intreests of Japan.

The report considers that the Sino - Japanese rapprochement could be assisted by China restraining the more intolerant tendencies of her nationalism, and guaranteeing discontinuance of the Japanese boycott when cordial relations are restored.—

ADVISORY CONFERENCE.

The Lytton report suggests that the Advisory Conference to recommend detailed proposals for the constitution of special regime for the administration of three eastern provinces of Manchuria might be composed of Chinese and Japanese Governmental representatives and two delegations representing the local population each of which should be selected as prescribed by the Chinese and Japanese Governments, respectively. Neutral observers might be optionally secured.

The Council of the League should endeavour to secure agreement on the points not agreed on at the conference. The Sino-Japanese issues relating to their respective rights and interests should be discussed separately, simultaneously with the sitting of the advisory conference. The result of the discussions and negotiations should be embodied in four separate instruments, namely, (1) Chinese declaration constituting a special administration for three provinces; (2) the Sino-Japanese treaty dealing with Japanese interests; (3) the Sino-Japanese treaty of conciliation, arbitration, non-aggression and mutual assistance; and (4) the Sino-Japanese commercial treaty

SETTLEMENT OF MINOR DISPUTES.

The general principles to which a satisfactory solution should conform are defined in the report including recognition of Japanese rights and interests and historical associations of Manchuria, and the restatement of the respective rights and responsibilies of both the countries in Manchuria in the new treaties. Provision is made for facilitating prompt settlement of minor disputes and modification of the Government of Manchuria to secure consistently with the sovereignty and administrative integrity of China, a large measure of autonomy designed to meet the characteristics of three provinces.

Internal order should be secured by a gendarmerie force and security against external aggression should be provided for by the withdrawal of all armed forces except the gendarmerie and the conclusion of the treaty of non-aggression. A new Sino-Japanese commercial treaty is desirable. The fundamental requisite for the solution of the Far Eastern political instability is temporary international co-operation in the Internal reconstruction of China, as suggested by late Sun Yat Sen.—Reuter.

Inter-caste Women's Dinner At Buldhana

(From A Correspondent.)

BULDANA, Oct. 1.

The second Berar Women's Conference which met at Buldana from 27th to 30th September 1932, arranged for an inter-communal dinner, in which ladies of all castes participated.

The dinner was held at night in the compound of the local Municipal Marathi school where, covers were laid for nearly 125 people. Out of these 40 were for Harijans. Brahmins, Prabhus, Pajputs and Patils sat side by side with Harijan women.

Prominent among the ladies were Mrs. Tambe, M. L. C., (C. P. and Berar), Mrs. Kanitkar (wife of Mr. Kanitkar M. L. C.), Mrs. Rajiv Nehru, the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. Bhide and Mrs. Joshi from Amraoti and several others.

The dinner was a great success.

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A Crook with the Manners of a Prince!

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1932

ERADICATE THIS CURSE

The public meeting of the citizens of Bombay that assembled at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday deserves to be congratulated on the prompt and excellent lead it has given to the country in inaugurating an intensive campaign against untouchability, a campaign that is expected to spread soon to every nook and corner of the country and not to stop till untouchability is banished from the country. Pandit Malaviya and his co-workers in this worthy cause have already begun this campaign in earnest by emphasizing the urgent need for the eradication of this curse of untouchability at the meeting held on Sunday evening at Zaveri-bag, in a quarter of the city regarded by many as the home of orthodoxy.

APT REPLY.

Friday's meeting which inaugurated the campaign was an unqualified success. The handful of Sadhus who, ignorant of the issues involved, opposed immediate and radical reform, added only to the reality of the situation and set off by contrast the overwhelming and uncompromising opinion of the meeting against untouchability. To the Sadhus' frequent cries of "Sanatana Dharma Ki Jai" Sir Lalubhai Samaldas gave the aptest reply, that the meeting itself was called to maintain the true Sanatanic character of Hinduism. Pandit Malaviya said in the course of his speech that untouchability had no sanction in the Shastras and that if it was enjoined by the Hindu religion, he for one would have even opposed Gandhiji in this matter. To imagine that any true religion will sanction untouchability is to imagine a contradiction of terms. If any religion enjoins or even permits it, the right course for any truly religious man is to remove the blot from that religion or, if that is not at all possible, to disown that religion.

NO SHASTRIC SANCTION.

However, it is very gratifying to learn from no less an authority than Pandit Malaviya himself, that the Shastras do not sanction untouchability. But since there are many among the orthodox Hindus who believe otherwise, Panditji would be doing a great service if he could publish a booklet on the subject, defending with Shastric quotations his own contention and refuting the objections of the ultra-orthodox section. If ultimately it is found that there are about as many authorities in favour of one view as of the other, and it is not possible either to reconcile the two sets of views or to choose between them authoritatively, it may for some time create confusion in the minds of those who rely more on old books than on Reason, but in the long run it will do them good by teaching them to regard Reason alone as the final arbiter in all matters of human conduct, political, social and religious.

The meeting did not content itself with passing pious resolutions against untouchability but proceeded to found an All-Indna Anti-Untouchability League, pledged to translate those resolutions into action with the help of an extensive network of local leagues. The organisers are understood to have already collected donations of the total value of over a lakh of rupees. The lead given by Bombay merchants, and by that farseeing and progressive Ruler, the Nawab of Bhopal who expressed his sympathy in a practical form with a truly princely donation, is indeed, encouraging. The example set in Bombay deserves to be emulated by wealthy men all over the country and then it will not be long before the League will have adequate funds to start its work in right earnest.

HUMANITARIAN CAUSE.

It is to be remembered in this connection that though the responsibility of removing untouchability rests first and foremost on the Hindus, other communities may well do their duty by a great humanitarian cause. The noble desire evinced by the Nawab of Bhopal, who donated Rs. 5,000 to the League, to hasten the destination of this blot upon India's fair name, will, it is hoped, induce other Princes, both Hindu and non-Hindu, to vie with one another in securing for the League all the funds it needs.

ALL CAN HELP.

It is desirable that, not only the wealthy, but also men of moderate and even scanty means should have a hand in the sacred task of ending untouchability. We are confident that lakhs of students, both boys and girls, will delight both in contributing their mite and in collecting contributions from the general public. We understand that the students of a few local high schools are already attempting to persuade Harijan students to join their schools, to persuade the school authotities to admit them free of charge, the students themselves contributing funds to secure for their Harijan comrades the books and necessary articles. It is an excellent scheme indeed and deserves to be widely adopted. We wish the newly started League every success and trust that its various local branches will come into existence very soon.

India's "Bewildered" Friends

A large number of far-seeing Indians, Congressmen as well as non-Congressmen, are anxious as much as far-seeing British friends of India like Mr. Andrews that the present political impasse in India should end. Since Mahatma Gandhi began his fast there has been considerable amount of serious thinking both in India and England, but we cannot see any evidence that the Viceroy or the Secretary of State has made the slightest gesture to signify Government's willingness, to come to some understanding. Mr. Satyamurty, who makes an earnest appeal to Government "to do its part" is not aware, perhaps, being freed from physical restraint only a few days ago, that the National Liberal Federation has already passed a resolution that "for ensuring the smooth and successful working of the new constitution the Council are convinced that it is essential that the Congress should be represented at the Conference." What more does Mr. Satyamurty want the Liberals to do than this?

ALWAYS READY.

At the same time both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari have made it plain that the Congress is always willing to negotiate. Mahatma Gandhi told the Press representatives at Poona that none would be more delighted than he "to endorse any worthy suggestion of co-operation by the Congress with the Government and the Round Table Conference." He added: "I only emphasise and underline the adjective worthy." The meaning of this is as plain as a pikestaff and Gandhiji is not the person to lose an opportunity of co-operating with the Government if it will serve the country's interests.

NO FALSE PRESTIGE.

Mr. Rajagopalachari went a little further and explained his meaning. He denied that any false notion of prestige came in the way of the Congress entering into negotiations with the Government. The fact was it was all "a question of want of confidence in the Government's intentions." The official view now is that Civil Disobedience is almost dead. What then comes in the way of Government taking the initiative in making a "worthy" suggestion to Mahatmaji? The Congress is always ready to extend its hand of friendship and co-operation to the Government, but it is not the fault of Gandhiji or other Congress leaders, if that hand is not accepted by the authorities.

THE CONTRAST.

Moreover, the Government by suddenly preventing men of such proved moderation, as Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru and others to interview Gandhiji, have shown that they are in no mood yet to come to a speedy settlement with the Congress. They appear determined to proceed with the question of "constitutional advance" iguoring the most representative body in the country. Instead of taking advantage of the present golden opportunity to call a truce with Gandhiji they are busy forging new weapons of repression. Their attention is concentrated on the Ordinance Bill, on showing a future "Swaraj" Government how to manufacture effective means of suppressing freedom of expression.

"DUAL POLICY" CONTINUES

We are not surprised, therefore, that friends of India in England are rather "bewildered" at the sudden stoppage of "extremely promising conversations" between the Mahatma and the Liberal group. As the statement issued by the Indian Conciliation Group further states "all hopes will now be shattered unless the British Government reverse the act entirely inconsistent with their own expressed desires." For ourselves we have no such hope, since the Government evidently intend to pursue their "dual policy" to its logical conclusion. But it must be frankly admitted that while progress in repressive measures is more rapid, both Simla and Whitehall are taking their own time in pushing forward constitutional reforms.

COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENTS

It is difficult to understand how the levying of a heavy fine on a section of the people living in Chittagong will help the Government of Bengal in finding olt the culprits responsible for the Pahartali outrage. Collective punishments by imposing a large police force, heavy fines, and in many other ways which the framers of the Ordinances have made it possible, are likely to have a reverse effect on the people, and willing co-operation has never been given anywhere under coercion. All along Anglo-India and its Press have been asking the people to help the Government to put down terrorism, but they do not tell them how it should be done. In this particular case the Railway Institute was heavily guarded, according to newspaper reports, and yet the men eluded the guards and attacked the party. The Government have been combing the forests, villages and towns of Chittagong all these years and yet they have not succeeded in checking terrorist crime.

The "Statesman" in a fit of frenzy uses language which in saner moments it would not have used. It calls the Pahartali incident as an "attempted massacre of Europeans in Chittagong." Then again, it wants to fix the responsibility on the whole people and plaintively asks whether its "intelligence is rated so low" as to make it believe that the terrorists are not receiving help from the public. It is unbalanced writings like these which must have encouraged Government to inflict a heavy collective fine. It concludes by saying that if the powers necessary in the emergency are "to be treated both as an incentive to further crime and a justification for refusing aid to the Government in the tracking down of criminals, the hope for peace and order in the immediate future will be small indeed." We wonder whether this is a threat to the people of Bengal, and whether the Chowringhee journal regards it as sound administrative policy that a whole Province must be made to pay for the sins of a few.

WILL ENGLAND EVER UNDERSTAND?

Anxious Query By A Friend Of India

(By HORACE G. ALEXANDRIER)

(BY AIR MAIL).

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mahatma Gandhi does not often use hard words. But at the beginning of his fast he said: "It is only because Englishmen cannot possibly see the living side of the picture that in their ignorance and self-satisfaction they act as judges upon a question affecting the fundamental being of millions of people."

DEEP DEFECT.

This is not, as I understand it, a criticism directed specially at Mr MacDonald and the British Government for making a communal award. It is a much more profound criticism of a deep defect of the British character. As is so often the case, our strength is also our weakness. The British have a very strong traditional standard of right and wrong, of good and evil—so strong that it is commonly taken as aximoatic and not to be questioned.

In many respects I believe our standard is a very high one. It is this that has helped us to establish ourselves all over the world, to rule over and to impose our ideas over those who are less sure of themselves. But it is also a terrible source of weakness: for it means that we can never really understand those who cling to other standards or those who are for ever questioning, and probing into the accepted values.

AIR OF CONDESCENSION.

We do not readily exercise our imagination; we do not make the effort to think with, to feel with, people of other traditions. True, we study "the habits of the natives," just as a naturalist may study the habits of animals. We note what seem to us to be their curious behaviour and strange ideas, but it would be a sign of weakness to ask whether, after all, in certain respects such behaviour and such ideas have a value for us. There is usually, however unintentionally, an air of condescension about our attitude towards other people.

LAYING DOWN THE LAW.

Mr. Nevinson somewhere tells a tale of an English woman travelling on the Rhine in Germany. A German asked her what she, as a foreigner, thought of the country. She replied rather indignantly: "I am not a foreigner. I am English." I believe every Englishman who looks into his own heart must find there something of this quality. The writer has been fortunate in forming intimate friendship with Germans with Indians, with Dutch and other "foreigners." And he can see daily how much they have in their heritage which he as an Englishman lacks. And yet, again and again, he catches himself out in the typically English habit of laying down the law about the rights and wrongs of some issue which, from the nature of the case, he can only imperfectly understand.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BRITISH IDEALS.

In Indian affairs this dangerous habit of ours is constantly exposing itself. The ordinary Englishman cannot really picture a land of endless villages, with an ancient, deep-rooted culture, with little of the rush and hurry of the mechanical age in which we live in the West. Least of all can be picture a life in which religion, or customs that claim religious sanction, dominate life. Seventeenth-century England, when large crowds would listen for hours to discussions of meaning of Biblical texts, might have understood modern Islam. Medieval England, where the drama, paining, learning and folklore were all impressed with religious conceptions and where the Jews were real outcastes, might have understood Hindu India. But that is all changed. The cinema, the football match, unemployed psychology—such are the things we think or talk about to-day. Religion does not touch the every day life of the multitude.

WHY DOES HE FAST?

To the great majority of Englishmen and women—including many who sincerely desire to be fair and sympathetic—the depth of feeling that stirs the hearts of caste Hindu or "Untouchable," when the future of the depressed classes is under discussion, is quite incomprehensible. They can understand the political struggle for loaves and fishes, and the strife or party leaders, each of them claiming to have the true panacea. But it is hard for the Englishman to realise that this is only the stirring of the surface of the waters; and that deeply hidden below there are deep currents carrying India irresistibly from her thousand year old moorings, from her ancient religio-social structure into a new life we may hope and believe a purer more vigorous life.

Still harder is it for the Englishman to understand that a "fast unto death" is not just a passionate political protest, like those of Mayor McSweeney and the pre-war suffragettes but a recognised form of moral and spiritual purification, dedication and atonement. True, we have read vaguely of Hebrew prophets who fasted in pre-Christian times: but the religion of the ancient Jews is utterly remote and unreal to most modern Englishmen, even to those who still read their Bibles. We are fairly well aware that we do not really understand these things in India. Yet instead of drawing the conclusion that as we do not understand we cannot judge, we do in fact proceed to judge and to act upon our judgment. But without understanding there can be no just judgment.

SELF-COMPLACENT BRITAIN

All that I have written is, I am afraid, the main part of the truth. But it is not the whole truth. The War, and its aftermath have dealt terrible blows at our self-complacency. Our political and even our social structures are shaken to their foundations, and we know it. We are beginning to ask, rather apologetically it may be, if communist Russia has something to teach us. Some are even questioning the whole fundamental philosophy on which our life has been built. Are there realms of the mind and spirit that have been allowed almost to atrophy whilst the critical intelligence has become dominant?

Our scientific achievement has led us to assume, almost that we were masters of life and fate. Now we see that something, after all, is amiss. Have we been losing our sense of awe of holiness, of our own insignificance? We are beginning to be rather more humble-minded. It is certain that the peoples of the world can only live in harmony if they have real respect for one another, which means humility in regard to themselves. Shall we learn this humility without the awful teaching of some great catastrophe?

Notes of the Dav

Japan's Increasing Difficulties.

Japan's troubles, either at Geneva or in Manchukuo, have not ended. In fact, they have just begun. She is not likely to be left in peaceful possession of the country by the Chinese irregulars, who swarm there. Nor is the League of Nations, which is compelled at least for the sake of decency, to take up a more courageous attitude than it did before, likely to allow Japan to enter upon the possession of Manchuria, flouting the League's wishes. Though Japan has succeeded in defeating a small Chinese force at Anganchi, the revolt is spreading in other directions. At the same time, the boycott which strangles Japanese trade in China, continues with unabated vigour, and Manchukuo is isolated for all practical purposes. It is rather difficult to see how Japan can get out of the position with flying colours and the only alternative before her is to arrive at an understanding with China regarding this question. If the Nanking Government is satisfied the Geneva League will have no difficulty in blessing the arrangement.

Chamberlain's Achievement!

The success of the British War Loan Conversion Scheme reflects no credit on the Government, and cannot be considered as a very great achievement. The stagnant industries, and the economic depression are the two causes which have greatly helped the conversion, for colossal sums were lying idle in banks without any use for them, and people were willing to invest them in gilt-edged securities for the time being. If the conditions were normal and trade was booming, none could have succeeded, as Mr. Neville Chamberlain now has. It also means that these amounts, which ought to have supported old and new industries have been diverted into other less fruitful but safe, channels. The British unemployment figures are steadily going up and now they have gone beyond the three million mark. If the National Government go on "succeeding" as they have done during the past few months, —whether in politics, financial or economic arrangements, — the number of unemployed will continue to swell enormously.

The Sensible Way.

Shaik Abdul Majid Sindhi, President, All-India Khilafat Conference, has issued a statement fixing the sole responsibility for the communal deadlock on the Hindus. We have no doubt there are some Hindu Maha Sabha leaders who would give the retort direct to the above statement and put the whole responsibility on the Muslims. Sensible people would blame communalists on either side, Muslim communalists for demanding too much and Hindu communalists for conceding too little. In any case the President of the Khilafat Conference is not doing any service either to his community or to the country by issuing ultimatums like: "The choice rests with the Hindus. Let them speak now or never". The choice rests both with Hindus and Muslims and there is no room for despair if both communities are prepared to accept a reasonable give and take policy. Those who are earnest in the matter cannot do better than help Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in his efforts to convene an All-Parties' Conference to tackle once again the communal question.

Amazing.

It appears from a statement made by Lala Sham Lal, Advocate, and Chowdhury Krishnagopal Dutt of Lahore that the Punjab Jail authorities have imposed fresh restrictions on interviews with political prisoners. It is said that the authorities do not now permit the friends of prisoners to interview them and that not more than two near relations of the prisoners are allowed to see them at a time. It is to be remembered that a vast majority of political prisoners belong to class "C" and are entitled to one interview in three months and that too is rarely allowed to last for more than 20 minutes. To impose further restrictions like those mentioned above is unworthy of a Government claiming to call itself civilised.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster).

Referring to the present gold holdings of the different central Banks of the world, the "Times of India", in its issue of Saturday consoles India for the continuous loss of gold to the tune of well nigh 85 crores by stating that the Government of India still hold in their reserve three times the holding of the Government of Australia. What an apt comparison, when it is realised that the population of India according to the latest census, is 350 millions, while that of Australia is 6,356 770. This is not the first time that the "Times of India" has shown lack of sense of proportion. But then an Anglo-Indian Journal, I presume, regards it as its bounden duty to support Government's policy. It regards with callous indifference the continuous export of gold which in the long run cannot but undermine the credit structure of the country.

* * * *

Mr. Haig, the Home Member, in defending the Ordinance Bill in the Assembly, refers to Mr Gandhi's statement in his letter to Sir S. Hoare that he regarded the civil disobedience movement as an article of faith. And with characteristic "hauteur" of the bureaucrat he pronounced ex-cathedra "where faith comes in, reason goes out." So according to Mr. Haig whosoever has taken or is taking part in the C. D. movement, has acted or is acting without reason, merely regarding the participation as "an article of faith."

* * * *

It is because civilians, like the Home Member, do not care to reason out the consequences of the policy they formulate that in spite of such drastic ordinances that we have been experiencing for the past two years. Government find it necessary to make a frantic attempt to incorporate the main features of the consolidated ordinance into a legislative enactment, although according to officialdom disobedience movement has collapsed. Do the bureaucrats realise that it is this policy that serves to recruit many more followers of the Congress fold?

* * * *

It will not be out of place here to repeat the warning which was given some years ago to Government by a prominent public man of Bombay that when people have lost fear of jails and respect for Government titles, it would be impossible for Government to re-establish themselves in the hearts of the understanding public of India. Let Government still ponder over this wise warning instead of persisting in the senseless policy of repression, and attempt once again to bring the spirit of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact to prevail in the country.

Sholapur Journalist Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 1.

Mr. Govind Narayan Kakde, proprietor "Kalpataru" Press and ex-Editor "Kalpataru", Sholapur, a weekly journal of 64 years' standing died at the age of 76 yesterday noon, at his residence.

On the cremation ground speeches were made by Rao Bahadur Dr. Mulay and others in which references were made to the various public activities of the deceased and to his outstanding qualities. Special mention was made about his extraordinary zeal for public work, and his long journalistic career extending over 50 years.

He was associated with several public institutions doing social, religious and political activities.

As a mark of respect the City Municipality adjourned its meeting fixed for yesterday evening.

Maskati Dispensary

The number of out patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurla road of Surat in the month of September 1932.

Men 4204; Women 3331; Children 4040; Labour 9. The total being 11584.

ALL PARTIES UNDER THE MANGO TREE

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad to note that Mr. M. C. Chagla has not lost any time in issuing an appeal for an All-Parties Conference. It is gratifying to note also that Maulana Shaukat Ali and Shaikh Abdul Majid Sindhi of the All India Khilafat Conference held at Ajmer, have both welcomed the Poona Pact and expressed a desire that the Hindu-Moslem question should be solved now.

I suggest that an appeal for an All Parties Conference should be issued immediately under the signatures amongst others of Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Abul Kalam Azad, Shaik Abdul Majid Sindhi, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha, Mr. Husainbhai A. Lalji, Shet Mathuradas Vasanji, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, R. B. Raja, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. G. D. Birla.

The Conference should be held under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi in Bombay, if Government have the good sense to release him temporarily for this worthy purpose, otherwise in Poona under the well-known mango tree. Surely Government can have no objection for such a mango-tree conference. I hope Mr. Chagla will like this suggestion of mine and carry on with his commendable effort.—Yours, etc.,

D. D. SATHAYE.

PREMIER PLAYS FOR LONGER LEASE OF LIFE

APOLOGIA FOR NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Emergency Bogey Again

MACDONALD'S TIRADE AGAINST LABOUR OPPOSITION

"News Letter," the fortnightly journal of the National Labour Group contains an article by the British Premier, on "The National Government and the Opposition" which is an apologia for a longer lease of life to the present Government

Having nothing to show to the credit of the National Government, Mr. MacDonald indulges in philippics against Labour Opposition and says "Its goal is next election, and its conception of a Socialist society is what will enable it by hook or by crook to turn the present distress of our people into ballot-box crosses."

In conclusion, Mr. MacDonald exploits the bogey of national emergency to keep the National Government going.

I write on the anniversary of the formation of the National Government, which was necessary owing to the Labour Government declining to be responsible for saving the country from a serious financial catastrophe.

This is still no time for partisan politics. The nation has made wonderful efforts within the last year to enable it to overcome the difficulties which beset it; but the "blizzard," as it has been called, is by no means over, and the work we have done for world recovery must still be continued as a national endeavour and not shattered by a party fight. About this, some old workers in the Labour movement are uneasy. They think that there is no difference between the National Government and a Tory one, and the Opposition Labour section is drumming into their ears that the Labour caucus alone stands guardian of Labour ideals. The contrary is true, and the Labour voters who supported the National Government, and continue to support it, might well ask a few questions of those ex-Ministers in particular who fainted and failed in their duty to the whole community a year ago.

FACE FACTS.

What is the position to-day? The Labour elector who has a vision and who has not lost every trace of the Socialist principles he once had must continue to recognize the emergency, and decline stiffly to depart from his duty to protect common national foundations first. Things may be done which we do not care much about, but we must face facts and a weakening of the united national effort must be resisted at all hazards

If in the process of necessary national retrenchment administration may still be faulty, that will be corrected in time. But while that is being remedied Labour people must stand firm in support of a Government whose task is to make the world a going concern once more, for only when that is done can good wages be paid steadily, the figures of unemployment be reduced, and the social services developed. For that the Labour Opposition have not one immediately practical idea. During the whole of last Session they have contributed nothing to help us to put one man in employment or to keep up wages—except by drawing upon capital and so hastening bankruptcy and general poverty.

There are three schools in this country using the label "Socialist." There is the ramshackle revolutionist who does not know exactly what he would do, but who loves the heroic, and who, when he is challenged, says that what he means is that he is not a "reformer" but a "transformer." We can leave him to Murray's Dictionary and, with an appreciative glance at his pose, pass on.

The second school is represented by the Opposition section of the Labour Party. Nominally Socialist, it cares nothing about Socialism. It is purely a political party. Its goal is the next election, and its conception of a Socialist society is what will enable it by hook or by crook to turn the present distress of our people into ballot-box crosses. To prove that, one has only to turn to its promises and programmes.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LABOUR.

Its leaders forget the worries they had to face during the last year they were in office; their assumption that by the end of last year under their own government unemployment figures would reach 3,000,000; the beginning they made with cuts in the wages of Civil servants because the fall in Treasury receipts was considered by them to necessitate a reduction in pay; the study they had begun on how to impose a means test for the receipt of transitional benefit, and so on. They attack the people who have not forgotten them, and try to make electors believe that a change of Government would mean a fundamental change in unemployment policy. They know quite well that that will not happen. Their promises are contradicted in their own hearts and by their own records. It is the poorest of games to make people believe that they can get money for ever for nothing and call it Socialism.

SOCIALISTS' OPPORTUNITIES.

The position of the world to-day gives Socialists who occupy positions affording them freedom many opportunities for really effective propaganda—none of which has been taken by this school of Socialists, and the programme which, according to what has been published, is to be put to their coming Conference is one of the most ill-considered and ineffective upon which a Labour Conference has ever been called to deliberate.

The third school continues to follow the traditions of British Socialism. It is inspired by neither class nor revolution. Its subject is Society in process of evolution. Its policy is directed on rational historic lines. To it, Socialism means a spirit as well as a programme. It knows that capitalist conduct is not confined to capitalists but, without this Socialist spirit, can be shown stark and indecent by Labour organizations as well. Some of the recent displays of Labour spitefulness equal anything in the history of "capitalist victimazation and intimidation." Labour may acquire the mentality and copy the inhuman methods of capitalism at its very worst—especially the tyrannical view that "unless you are my tool and regulate your thought and action by my edicts, I shall use my power to crush you."

I. L. P. SPLIT.

The standpoint of this school has always been that if revolution as the way to Socialism is to be avoided, the changes made during the time of transformation must not be of such a nature as to make the present system crash. The I.L.P. has split apparently to maintain its traditions, but one part of it has thrown over the Socialism of evolution and the other has substituted a political caucus for Keir Hardie and political day-to-day expediency for a faith. A body like the I.L.P., acting as an independent, propagandist body and keeping clear of what is nothing more than party political manoeuvring, could have played a great part in working-class emancipation, but it has declined that role, and the I.L.P. we have known has come to and end.

Meanwhile, the third school of which I write maintains its old standards and tests, and, in relation to the work in which we are immediately engaged, it remembers the old guiding principle of Socialism: that, in the steady evolution of Socialism, society has to be kept going without smashes involving a generation of distress and revolutionary reconstruction. In a nation placed in Great Britain is, with a population which can be maintained only by a considerable volume of international trade, catastrophes can end only in disastrous failure, with working-class hardship for which there can be no compensation.

When the present crisis is studied from that point of view the justification for those who took part in a National Government is ample and complete, and the desertion of the others is plain with all its sequences.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT JUSTIFIED.

The governing fact of the present position is the serious drop in national income. All our thinking and all our action must be governed by that. That fact is plain in the condition in which every class finds itself to-day. Standards of living are at the moment being lowered for all classes. Our culture is in process of deterioration as well as the food we eat and the clothes which we put on our backs Loyalty to Socialism and honesty as electors joined in compelling these Labour voters to take the stand they did.

The working-class movement must not be allowed to deteriorate into a political caucus like unto the old political caucuses which have robbed politics of idealism and of every thought except what stirs for the moment in the market places frequented by those, whatever their class, who are moved only by their own interests without thought of the life and well-being of the whole community of which they are a part. It is now a good many years ago since I put "community consciousness" up against "class consciousnes" as the rock upon which our movement was built. I still stand there, and there will remain. Our community first with the love we bear for it because of its past story and associations, and the fellowship we feel in it because we are human and because we are members one of another.

We shall continue the cooperation upon which we entered a year ago so long as it is necessary, and in spite of pompous and ridiculous votes of expulsion, heralded by perversions of fact and inteition, or any such things. It is easy for a propagandist to promise financial grants which no Government can give even were he in it, and to criticize unpleasant actions which he knows someone must take though he congratulates himself that he has shirked that responsibility. That is all of the stuff of which the painted pasteboard of sham politics is made. Were these politicians to be called into office to-morrow, the reasons which are forcing lower standards to-day would be immediately strengthened and no smiling morn but a lowering sky would hail their advent.

POLITICAL PARTICULARISM.

One finds that by-elections make the timorous fear that the national effort is ending The very strength of the Government gives these by-elections a false appearance The country is confident, it thinks that a few more Opposition votes in the House of Commons might do no harm; there is such a wide margin in the Government majority that political particularism can be indulged in So the Government support diminishes at the polls. But, though in two instances the Opposition has own seats, it has done so with increases of votes so insignificant that it must be plain to every one that reckless promises to spend money and increase taxation have little political effect.

Even the distressed have too much practical common sense and can reflect too sanely upon fac's to rise to that appeal. If a partisan Opposition in such troubled times as these cannot crowd their Cave of Adullam better than this, theirs is a very dark outlook indeed. The Labour elector who supports the National Government can continue to do so both with clear intelligence and good heart

Gandhi Jayanti

Khadi Week

KHADI SALES DURING THE WEEK

AMOUNT REALIZED IN KHADI SALES UPTO THE 1st OCTOBER.

Rs. 72,000-0-0

Bombay's Quota is fixed at Rs. 3 lakhs.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY BUY KHADI WORTH Rs. 2,28,000 BEFORE 16th OCTOBER 1932

"Turkish Women Are Finding Their Feet"

RECORD PROGRESS OF EMANCIPATION MOVEMENT

The recent election of Keriman Hanem, a young Turkish girl, as the 1932 international Beauty Queen, has focussed attention on the "Women's emancipation omvement" in Turkey. Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the President of the Turkish Republic, is responsible for this movement. When he assumed power nearly ten years ago, one of his first acts was to abolish polygamy and give women the same rights as men. To any student of Turkish affairs the far reaching effects of such a decision will be at once apparent. In the days of the Sultans Turkish women led a sheltered existence, but they had few real privileges. They were seldom seen in public and even then they wore the Yashmak in order to conceal their faces. Many Turkish women belonging to the upper classes scarcely ever left their Yali's and their Konak's. Their sole recreation was strolling in the shady gardens which abound in Istanbul and other Turkish towns. They had their husbands chosen for them; very occasionally were they allowed to meet before the marriage day. Some, but by no means all, of the richer Turks had more than one wife. They were kept in herams and led an idle existence, only enlievned by intrigues. Divorce was easy for the man. All he had to do was to tell his wife—in the presence of two witnesses—that he did not want to see her any more. The wretched woman had no redress open to her; unless the husband happened to be generously inclined she left his house with nothing.

Very likely her parents were not too well disposed towards her and her position was a thoroughly unenviable one.

Kemal has changed all this. Nowadaps the Swiss Civil Code is in vigour in Turkey and women, as well as men, can divorce. If the man is the guilty party, he has to pay alimony on a scale fixed by the Courts. Monogamy has repaced polygamy, although men who had more than one wife when the reform was made, have been allowed to keep their harems. But it is in the day to day life and habits of Turkish women that the greatest change has been wrought. Actually they are free to do what they like, go where they like, marry who they like. Two years ago they were granted the right to vote at municipal elections. It is expected that in the not far distant future they will be given the parliamentary suffrage and may even be allowed to become deputies Meanwhil, in Istanbul, Angora, Smyrna and other towns Turkish women and and girls are working happily side by side with men. There are thousands of girls employed in banks, businesses, shops and restaurants. They have also begun to enter the professions. Medicine, dentistry, the Bar, and other professions all number female members. There is even a woman judge, while women have applied to be admitted to the mercantile marine and the police force.

WOMAN AND SPORT

It is only natural that Turkish women should have changed their style of dressing. Formerly they scarcely ever wore hats; they wove a piece of silk tightly round their heads in the way Russian women used to do. Loose silk dresses, usually black, used to be the fashion. Now the Turkish women dress exactly like Europeans. There are several first class Turkish dressmakers in Istanbul who design smart frocks and coats. Silk is still very popular, but tweeds and other materials also find favour. A dress designer, who enjoys an international reputation, was recently visiting Istanbul, and he stated that Turkish women were amongst the best dressed race of Europe. Simultaneously with the change in dress, there has been a change in women's figures. Turkish women were always notoriously stout. The lives they led were responsible for that. Slimness is now being striven after. Physical drill instructors give lessons to society women in order that they may have a "line." Games and sports are becoming increasingly popular with young girls. Tennis, rowing, swimming and riding all have many devotees. Those women who do not go in for sport, obtain exercise by walking—a thing they rarely did before.

Another notable change is in the intellectual sphere. Women are dast becoming mental as well as physical, companions for their husbands. They have opportunities of meeting people they could never meet before; they can talk, exchange ideas and thereby broaden their outlook. Those who wish to take an interest in public affairs are afforded every encouragement, and there are several women's clubs and sicieties in Istanbul.

NEW ERA

How have all these changes affected the Turkish women? That is a question which is often asked and is not easy to answer.

During the first few years of their emancipation, some women were very unhappy. They were startled at finding themselves so free and, in some cases there were disastions consequence. There were many suicides among young girls; passion was the root trouble, or so it is said. The fact that the two sexes, which for centuries had been kept apart, were allowed freely to mix together not unnaturally gave rise to drama. But now the Turkish women are finding their feet. They are growing accustomed to their freedom and are making good use of it. Almost all of them worship Mustapha Kemal; he has given them what other Turks promised, but never carried out. When the history of the Turkish Republic comes to be written, the "Emancipation of Women" will play a leading part. It has altered the face of the country and it was a thoroughly necessary, and long overdue reform.

HOSTEL FOR RAJKOT STUDENTS OPENED

Tribute To Work Done By Ramkrishna Mission

A Rajkot correspondent writes: "Rajkot being the central place of Kathiawar, students from different quarters come here for studies. Inspite of several boarding houses and hostels, which are all open mainly for the students of the majority communities, there are numbers of students belonging to minor communities who have to take shelter either in Dharmashalas or in hotels or in some private houses undergoing much inconvenience paying high rents.

For the last five years,—actually from the very beginning of the Ashrama the authorities were feeling the necessity of having an institution which would give shelter to those students who were staying outside without any guardian to look after. With that object in view a cosmopolitan Vidyarthi Bhuwan was opened on the 26th September, when a public meeting was held at the Ashrama premises under the presidentship of Mr. A. C. Miller, M.A., O.B.E., Principal of the Rajkumar College.

Mr. M. C. Patel, Principal, Hunter Training College, and Mr. Y. G. Maru spoke on the ideals of the Home and Religion in Education.

After declaring the Vidyarthi Bhuwan open, the president made a very short but lucid speech—the substance of which is given below.

NO COMMUNALISM IN RAKRISHNA MISSION

"I consider it a very great honour to be in the smallest degree connected with the Ramkrishna Mission. And why? Because the Mission is typical of India at her very best. We find in the garden of this Mission none of the weeds of prejudice, none of the exotic growth of communalism, sectionalism and the like. Instead in their place we find the beautiful blossoms of universal brotherhood and human kindness. And in this hostel which has been opened just now are to be planted the seeds of that common love of mankind. They are to be tended and nurtured until they reach maturity and I can think of no better gardener than our Swami here.

When I was at Belgaum in 1911 as Headmaster of the High School there I became aware of the difficulties which the students of my school encountered in securing for themselves cheap and satisfactory board and lodging while they were persuing their studies in the school. I found out that many of the boys had to beg a meal a day from the kindly disposed gentry of the town. I found that many boys were only able to hire a corner of a verandah in which to work and sleep and often these verandahs were in houses which were both unsavoury in smell and unsavoury in character. The hotels where they got their foods were both dirty and unhealthy.

IN SERVICE OF HUMANITY

I understand that this Hostel will provide not only cheap boarding and lodging but also a peaceful and comfortable home under the supervision of men who are devoting their lives to the service of humanity, and it is difficult to imagine more ideal conditions for students who have the fortune to live here."

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair by Mr. C. M. Shroff ex-Dewan of Rajkot and a concluding song by Master C. A. Maniar."

SEARCHING QUESTIONS FOR SCINDIA DIRECTORS

General Meeting Adjourned To October 15

After a lively discussion lasting for three and a half hours, the thirteenth Ordinary General meeting of the Scindhia Steam Navigation Company held on Saturday evening at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, was adjourned to October 15th

SEARCHING QUESTIONS FOR DIRECTORS.

This was necessitated by the increasing stream of persistent questions put by the shareholders regarding various aspects of the company's management. The proceedings were in Gujarati.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, who presided, in moving the adoption of the report for the year ending 30th June, made a lengthy speech explaining in detail the position of the company's affairs, which has already been published in our issue of Sunday.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola, seconded the resolution.

The President then invited questions from the shareholders.

OLD PARSI SETS THE BALL ROLLING.

An old Parsi shareholder was the first to ask a series of questions, which took up well nigh an hour

Another shareholder asked whether their subsidiary company, Narottam Ltd. took securities against the loans it advanced to its constituents.

The President explained that in majority of cases securities were taken. But sometimes loans were given without a margin.

SWADESHI INSURANCE CONCERNS' "NO".

To another question, the President replied that no Swadeshi Insurance Company took the risk in connection with steamship companies.

The discussion then turned to the four subsidiary companies of the Scindhia, viz. Narottam Ltd., Scindhia steamship (London) Ltd. Narottam and Pereira Ltd., and Eastern Bunkerers Ltd. Some of the shareholders insisted that they should be allowed to see the balance sheets of these companies.

The President said that Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia, the secretary of the Shareholders' Association, had been inspecting them for the last four years.

Mr. Jugmohandas said that he inspected these balance sheets in his personal capacity as a shareholder, and not in his representative capacity as the Secretary of the Association.

Some of the shareholders then insisted that every shareholder should be allowed to see the balance sheets

BALANCE SHEETS COULD NOT BE SHOWN.

The President said that their company held 55 p. c. of the shares in Eastern Bunkerers Ltd., and 45 p. c. in Narottam and Pereira Ltd. Therefore, without the permission of the other shareholders in these subsidiary companies, their balance sheets could not be shown. But as regards the other two subsidiary companies whose shares were exclusively held by the Scindhia, the President assured them that their balance sheets would be shown to those shareholders who called at the office, subject to the restriction that inspection would be refused to those who were suspected to have any interest in rival companies. This restriction was necessary in the interest of the company.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia said that the balance sheets of the Eastern Bunkerers and Narottam Pereira were the properties of the Scindhia Co., whose shareholders had the right to see them

This suggestion which was strongly supported by other shareholders also, was ultimately accepted by the President.

Mr. C. I. Parekh opposed the restriction attached to the inspection of the balance sheets. He said that the management should have no discretion to refuse inspection to any shareholder.

Mr. Jugmohandas Kapadia then offered some criticisms, and suggested that there was still scope for further retrenchment.

Another shareholder said that the managing agents should agree to a reduction in their commission.

The President said that the managing agents had aheady foregone Rs. 3,60,000 of their commission during the last three or four years.

As the discussion was likely to be prolonged far into the night, several shareholders desired adjournment. The President, accordingly, adjourned the meeting to October 15th.

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UNCANNY DEATH WARNINGS

CHEIRO CITES SENSATIONAL CASES

Uncanny warnings of death have always exercised a weird fascination over men and women, and several instances of such warnings have come under my direct observation.

I am disposed to adopt the theory of the celebrated Cagliostro, the Prince of Occultists.

When Cagliostro was in Paris he was visited by the famous Cardinal de Rohan, who at that time was meditating securing the favour of Queen Marie Antoinette by presenting her with the world's most wonderful diamond necklace.

Cagliostro warned the Prince-Cardinal against the project, predicting that disaster would come out of it, and saying: "Take heed, Cardinal, for thy day of doom creeps on thee like a shadow falling on a sunlit day."

The Cardinal, in the full plenitude of life, laughed at the prevision of death.

THE CARDINAL HAS A SHOCK.

That night, while supping with Bohemer, the Court jeweller to Louis XVI, and with whom he was discussing the purchase of the necklace, the Cardinal suddenly grew pale as ashes, his eyes glaring into vacancy, fixing themselves upon the opposite wall.

The Cardinal set down his gold cup, from which he had been about to respond to a pledge of happiness and prosperity offered him by the fawning Bohemer.

"There—there! Look, 'the pale hand writes'," And, as if unable to bear the sight, he hid his face in the ample sleeve of his red robe.

The jeweller stared in the direction indicated. But he saw nothing save the voluptuous paintings of court beauties that adorned the walls.

"What ails thee, Lord Prince?" he asked solicitously.

HE DIVINED THE FATAL DAY.

The Cardinal looked up, averting his eyes from the wall, and moistening his lips with the wine.

"I saw a pale hand come through the wall, and it wrote: 'Louis de Rohan, Prince and Cardinal, to die April 6, 1802'."

History records this as the death-day of the Cardinal. To Cagliostro, to whom the story of the hand was repeated, the explanation was a simple one and confirmed his intense faith in his occult lore.

When Cardinal de Rohan visited him, he explained, he divined by a study of his natal day and other signs that April 6, 1802 would be the fatal moment.

And, although he did not mention the date, by his wonderful powder of thought projections he impressed it upon the subconscious mind of the Cardinal.

Later, when the prelate supped and he sat at ease, the sinister message appeared before him, taking the form of a phantom handwriting that was already impressed upon him by the subtle art of Cagliostro.

TWELVE KNOCKS REPEATED THRICE.

In my own family, as far back as I can trace, we have always had a strange warning of the approach of death.

Exactly twelve months to the day before some member of the family dies, no matter how far apart we may be scattered, the warning comes clear and distinct to every living member except to the one who is to be called away.

This unmistakable warning is always the same—twelve knocks on the head of the bed in which any one of us may be sleeping, 'repeated for three nights in succession'.

It has been our custom on such occasions to communicate with each member of the family, and the question invariably takes the form of "Have you heard anything?" Those who have heard, reply "Yes".

One will reply. "I have heard nothing". Exactly twelve months to the moment the first knocks were heard, 'the one who heard nothing passes away.'

The most recent experience I had of this was in the case of my own mother. I was about to leave London for the Western States of America, with the prospect of going on to Australia and being away for at least three years, 'when the warning came'.

I at once wrote to some cousins—the last blood relations left—and they all replied: "Yes, we have had the knocks three nights running." "My mother had heard nothing".

I cancelled my journey, and, with an anxious heart, called on a doctor and put my forebodings before him.

He did not scoff, as doctors generally do in such cases, but came to see my mother, and, after some preamble about the advantages to be derived from having a medical examination from time to time, he persuaded her to tell him whatever symptoms she had.

In a few days, he reported to me: "I see no reason for you to throw up your business engagements and your journey to America. Although your mother is 68, she is as sound as anything can be, and the probability is that she will live for the next 15 to 20 years.

"A DELUSION" THE DOCTOR SAID.

"The supposed warning you told me about cannot be anything but a delusion. Take my advice and don't think about it any more."

Thank God, I did not think about it, and I had the satisfaction of knowing that by taking the warning I did not leave her, and was able to make that last year of her life perhaps one of the happiest she had.

"Exactly twelve months to the day," after a most unexpected illness, she passed away.

In connection with her last illness I am now going to relate an incident that happened shortly before her death.

IN PROOF OF A FUTURE LIFE.

There are thousands who have no real or tangible proof of the future life in their own experience but they long to have it, and so it may be that, in making public some of those things that I have myself experienced, I may be giving to others the proofs they need to keep the lamp of hope alight in their own hearts.

There are some things we all hold sacred and above all the last days and hours of those we love. I would not, therefore, for any reward in this world, unveil the last moments I am now going to speak of except with the hope that by doing so I may be able to "throw a life line" to some poor soul who, in the stormy sea of doubt, has lost faith and belief in the life hereafter.

A few weeks before she passed away my mother had asked me to send for her niece, to whom she had always been very devoted. This lady came from the North of England and promised my mother she would remain with us for some time.

The two doctors believed the end would come at any moment, but my mother lived on week after week—"the twelve months' warning had not run its course."

One morning a letter came from my cousin's husband. He had been suddenly taken seriously ill, and he wanted her to return at once.

Very troubled as to what she ought to do, we sat talking it over in the dinner-room after dinner. The nurse had been to tell us that her patient was sleeping and not to come until she called us.

We were talking over things very calmly and very practically—just two people turning over what to do for the best.

We had finished dinner, the servants had cleared the table, but still we sat on talking. From the centre of the ceiling hung a heavy iron pendant containing an incandescent gas lamp that was lighted, or lowered "to the blue" by a heavy brass chain being pulled up or down.

I had just made the remark: "If we could only get some definite idea how many weeks or days mother will live, you could go up and see your husband and, perhaps, return in time."

The words were hardly out of my lips when one of the chains on the pendant in the centre of the ceiling was slowly but steadily pulled—the room was plunged in darkness for a 'second', then the other side moved, the lamp lit up again, 'and this was repeated three times'.

In exactly three days my mother breathed her last.

A SPECTRE BY THE BEDSIDE.

In another family that I have known for many years the death warning appears in the form of a sinister-looking figure of a white-haired woman who appears in the dead of night by the bedside of each member of the family.

The one who does not have the visitation 'is the one to die'. By holding out the number of fingers of her right hand the figure indicates the number of months in which the death will occur.

The ghastly spectre, without any expression of sympathy or compassion in her face, looks for a moment at the lighted candle in her left hand and 'slowly and deliberately blows it out'.

POPULARISING OF SANSKRIT

A Way To Regeneration Of India

It is interesting to note that earnest attempts are being made in Bombay to revive the ancient language of India, and to popularize it as a spoken language. In pursuance of this laudable object there have already been several meetings at which lectures and discourses have been conducted wholly in Sanskrit.

On Wednesday last there was an interesting gathering of lady students, pandits and others at the residence of Mrs. Kshama Row. Pandit H N Shastri of Mysore was elected to the Chair Professor K Shembavnekar of St. Xaviers College delivered an interesting lecture on the Learned Women of Ancient India. He quoted instances from the Vedas, Upanishads and later literature of great women such as Ghosha, Lopamudra, Maitreyi, Garge, Vijia, Silabhattarika, Karnatarajapriya, Avanti Sundari, Saraswathi and others who were distinguished for their learning and culture and the lecturer observed that women were generally found to possess the same virtues and traits of character as in the men of the same race, and the women of ancient India were no exception to this general rule.

At the close of the lecture a recitation of verses from the Sanskrit works of Mrs. Row was given by Kumari Leela Row which was appreciated.

The president pointed out how Indian woman, though still admired for domesticity, had fallen from the high position she once occupied in ancient times and observed that this was mainly due to the fact that less and less attention had been paid to her culture and education, so that we now find very few women scholars in India. He reminded the audience of the invaluable store of learning in the Sanskrit literature, and how necessary it was that every Indian boy and girl should learn it and become as familiar with it as with their mother tongues.

He opined that a revival of Sanskrit by the women of India would have a far-reaching effect and contribute largely to the regeneration of the country. The ladies present together with their friends should try their utmost to create a love for Sanskrit among their Indian sisters and thus help to elevate Indian Womenhood to the high cultural position and respect it enjoyed in ancient times.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN TRICHINOPOLY

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Rukmani Lakshmipathy of Madras, will open the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition on Sunday, October 2, at Trichinopoly. The exhibition grounds cover an extensive area round about the municipal choultry buildings near the fort railway station stalls, demonstration pandals and meeting pandals have all been erected. So far over one hundred and three stalls have been booked originally provision was made only for a hundred stalls but the rush for space has been so great that the committee found it necessary to enlarge the original plan and provide accommodation for ten stalls more.

The exhibition stalls so far taken up cover a very wide variety of interesting items. Twenty manufacturers from different parts of the country have taken up the committee stalls besides a number of private merchants who deal in a variety of Swadeshi goods. Arrangements have been made for demonstration of manufacture of varieties of cotton industries like mat-weaving, glass-engraving, woollen-carding, spinning and weaving, rattan work, bamboo works, engraving and rubber stamping silk and lace spinning and weaving. Besides the All-India Spinners Association are having their demonstrations.

The All-India Prohibition League are running their own stall with cinema shows and demonstration charts.

Exhibits from Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati are coming and will occupy a prominent place in the exhibition.

G. I. P. WORKERS' UNION

First Annual Session At Jhansi On Oct. 15 &16

The first annual session of the G. I. P. Railway Workers Union will be held on October 15 and 16 at Jhansi.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed Mr. Laxminarain Sharma as Chairman. Labour leaders of eminence from all over the country are expected to attend.

"PRODUCT OF BOMBAY MUNCIPAL SCHOOL"

Mayor Chandavarkar's Claim

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay performed the opening ceremony of the "Scout Den," at the Gilder Tank Municipal Building this evening, on the occasion of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee's "Scout Day" celebrations. The Municipal School Hall was packed to overflowing with visitors and Scouts. Almost all the members of the Bombay Corporation including two ex-Mayors were present. All the Scouts of the City Municipal Schools had gathered together and gave a display of physical exercises and drill.

Prof. V. G. Rao, the Chairman of the Schools Committee in requesting the Mayor to perform the opening ceremony narrated the good work that was being done by the Schools Committee and the improvement of the Scout organisation amongst the Municipal school boys for the past year.

"NON-COMMUNAL CITY."

Mr. Chandavarkar, who called himself as "the product of the Bombay Municipal Schools," said that he was proud to notice that among the young boys, the Scouts there was no communal differences at all. As a matter of fact the city of Bombay was a non-communal one. No particular community in the city was dominating. The most minority community in the city, the Parsis, had taken a prominent part in the affairs of the city Sir. Pherozeshah Mehta and others had given a lead to the corporators of Bombay and they had followed them proudly.

A CHALLENGE.

"After the strenuous week that we have passed through since Monday last, said the Mayor, "I want to throw out a challenge to anyone, to prove that Bombay is a communal city." Bombay had given the lead in so many matters to the country and it was going to keep up its traditions Let any of the so-called "depressed classes leaders come forward and give the proper lead, and the Corporation of Bombay, the premier City in India, was ready to follow the lead.

Reverting to the Boy Scouts question and the work of the Schools Committee, the Mayor thanked the members of the Schools Committee, specially its chairman, Mr. Rao for the remarkble progress they had made.

After a vote of thanks by Mr. V. C. Setalvad, the function came to a close.

AT HOME.

Immediately after the meeting Mr. V. G. Rao, the District Commissioner of Municipal Scouts was "at Home" to the Mayor of Bombay. All the Corporators who had gathered at the Scouts Day function moved to the open space in front of the building, and partook of refreshment.

The handicraft and art work done by the Boy Scouts was exhibited in the School Hall. The woodcraft work done by the depressed classes Scouts from Parel attracted much attention.

HER EMPIRE SCHEME

Did It Inspire Ottawa Pacts ?

BRADFORD (By Mail)

A Bradford woman claims that she originated the scheme of Empire reciprocal trade that was adopted by the Ottawa Conference.

She is Miss Ada Gummersall of the Children's Home, Leamington-street, Bradford.

"I wrote at the time of the Imperial Conference in 1930 to Mr Philip Snowden, as he was then, and also to Mr. Ramssay MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin," she told me to-day.

"The scheme I submitted to them was identical with that which has been put into operation.

"I received ordinary acknowledgment from the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr Baldwin, in his reply, stated that he had passed my letter on to the Board of Trade.

"SO SIMPLE."

"Now that the scheme has been adopted I think that I ought to receive some acknowledgment.

"To my mind, the whole thing seems so simple. It is just like running a home only on a larger scale.

"I am just a hard-working woman acting as foster-mother to eight children.

SUIT REGARDING HINDU JOINT FAMILY PROPERTY

Application For Receiver

Under what circumstances, would the court be justified in appointing a receiver for the properties belonging to a Hindu joint family?

This was the point discussed before Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court during the hearing of the notice of motion taken out by Narayan Hari Shete and others, plaintiffs, in connection with their suit against Shanker Balkrishna Shete and others.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Mehta Lalji and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Instructed by Messrs. Rele and Co., Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for defendant No. 1 and Mr. V. G. Dalvi for defendants 2 to 7, opposed the notice of motion.

PLAINTIFFS' CLAIM.

The plaintiffs and defendants belong to two branches of the same family. The first plaintiff is in the management of the property situated at Vakhed village in Ratnagiri District, while the first defendant manages the other set of property in Bombay. The plaintiffs are asking for a partition of the properties belonging to the joint family, and have filed this suit which is still pending. In the meanwhile, they took out this notice of motion, asking for appointment of a receiver till the disposal of the suit, on the ground that the first defendant was mismanaging the properties in Bombay.

ALLEGED MISMANAGEMENT.

The plaintiffs alleged that the first defendant had mortgaged some of the properties for his own benefit, that he had taken to exorbitant habits, and that he had reduced the amounts of rent-farming contracts.

It was submitted for the defendants in reply that the old mortgages were simply renewed at favourable rates of interests, that the rents had to be reduced owing to the prevailing trade depression, and that the payments made to the first-defendant's mother (who died after the filing of the suit) were for the social necessities of the family. Further, the wholesale tobacco shop in Bombay which was alleged to be part of the joint properties was, in fact, taken over by the first defendant under some arrangement some time ago, and now exclusively belonged to him. As regards this shop, the first defendant gave an undertaking to keep accounts pending disposal of the suit.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship, delivering judgment on the notice of motion, held that there were no special circumstances to justify the appointment of a receiver. As the plaintiffs were in the management of the Ratnagiri properties in which the defendants also had a share, they had ample security against their share in the Bombay properties. Moreover, the first defendant had undertaken to keep accounts of the tobacco shop till the disposal of this suit.

In this connection, a reference was made to the ruling of the Bombay High Court in a similar case (22, Bom. L. R.) where it was held that generally in the case of joint family properties, the court would not appoint a receiver unless there was danger that the properties would be wasted away in the hands of the manager. Such was not shown to be the case here. His lordship, therefore, dismissed the notice of motion.

GENERAL RAIN IN MYSORE & ASSAM

All-India Weather Report.

POONA, October 2.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Mysore and Assam and local rain in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, Deccan and Konkan, while a few falls have occurred in Malabar and Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Diamond Island and Amherst one inch, Akyab and Myitkyina three-quarters, Victoria Point a half, Rangoon and Bhamo a quarter, Narayanganj three, Dibrugarh, Silchar and Dinajpur three-quarters, Bogra, Jalpaiguri and Cherrapunji a half, Sibsagar, Tezpur, Darjeeling and Seoni a quarter, Cochin five, Miraj two, Belgaum one and a half, Ratnagiri and Palamcottah one, Sholapur, Bangalore and Kodaikanal a half, Gadag, Mysore, Madura Coimbatore and Coonoor a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm rain will occur locally in South Deccan, Mysore South, Madras East and North, Bengal, Assam and Burma.—A.P.

REAL DUTY OF AN INDIAN
IS TO
ENCOURAGE SWADESHI
BY
MAKING YOUR PURCHASES
OF
CARPETS, BRASSWARE, IVORYWARE, BEAD NECKLACES, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS SCARVES, SANDLEWOOD GOODS, CARVED FURNITURE, NUMDAS PRINTS, SILKS AND CURIOS.

A visit to our store will enable us to show you a vivid selection of KASHMERE HAND EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
SHOPPING HERE ASSURES MONEY SAVED.
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(1 minute's drive from Crawford Market towards EAST.)
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WALL-STREET OPENS STEADY

Monetary Conditions Practically Unaltered

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Monetary conditions were practically unaltered, supplies being more than ample for requirements.

The average rate of Treasury allotment was around nineteen-thirty seconds which although higher compared with last week was below expectations.

On Stock Exchange considerable modification in embargo on new issues and highly satisfactory result of War Loan conversion were well received but the latter had been already discounted and had very little effect on gilt-edged securities which opened easier on some profit-taking but later firmed up.

Commodity markets were featureless.

Wall Street opened steady.—Reuter.

MR. SHIRNAME BACK FROM LONDON

Appointed Professor In Poona Agricultural College

Among passengers that landed in Bombay on Thursday last was Mr. T. G. Shirname, the scholar of the Maratha Educational Conference.

Mr. Shirname has completed his studies in London and has now returned home a B.Ag.: Ph.D... F. S.S. Marketing of Indian agricultural products in Great Britain in general and in London in particular with special reference to trade complaints had been the field of Mr. Shirname's special study. He has been appointed a Professor in the Agricultural College Poona.

"PATRONISE KHADDAR"

Saugor Muslim Leaders' Appeal

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Sept. 30

Under the auspices of the Saugor Swadeshi Sangh the celebration of the Gandhi week which commenced from the 27th inst. and will terminate on October 3. A special programme has been drawn for the full week which include Swadeshi exhibition, house-to-house visits for the upliftmen's of the "untouchables" hawking Khadi and procession, etc.

A mass meeting of the Hindu leaders and Harijans was held with Rao Sahib Ramkrishna Rao Shrikhande in the chair. The meeting expressed the wholehearted support for the Poona Agreement. Moulvi Chiraguddin appealed specially to the Muslims to patronise Khaddar and Charka, thereby solving the unemployment problem.

On the 29th, a procession paraded through the main market roads and terminated at Chakraghat where joint prayers were offered for the life of Mahatma Gandhi.

Andheri Stands By Harijans

A correspondent writes from Andheri:—

A meeting of the Trustees of the Temple and the public of Andheri was held in the Hanuman Mandir on Saturday to consider the question of entry of Harijans in the Temple. It decided in favour of throwing open the Temple to Harijans.

All the five trustees of the temple were present.

It was also announced at the meeting that the Managing Trustee Mr. Kesharinath Rele had agreed to throw open the temple to the Harijans shortly.

This week our Esplanade Rd: shop shows you how to use EDSU in your Living-room
67, Esplanade Road.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms Undertaken.
B. L. THOSAR.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497 Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY
Telephone No. 22997

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS

Timings at Victoria Terminus.
(In force from Oct. 1. 1932).

	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6-00
Peshwar & Lucknow Express	7-20
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-15
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Nagpur Express	14-00
Punjab Mail	14-50
Poona Express	19-30
Allahabad Express	20-30
	Departures. H.M.
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Madras Express	13-45
Punjab Mail	15-30
Poona Mail	15-40
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	16-45
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-15
Peshawar & Lucknow Express	21-15
Madras Mail	21-45
Nagpur Express	22-00

Mail, Express And Passenger Trains

(Timings of B. B. and C. I. Ry. at Central Station.)
(In force from Oct. 1, 1932.)

ARRIVALS.	H.	M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5	55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8	55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14	30
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20	45
DEPARTURES.		
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Expsess	8	45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13	25
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20	0
No. 5 Down Kathiwar Mail	20	45
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21	40
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22	0
No. 7 Down Passenger	22	15
AT BALLARD PIER.		
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers) arrives	9	5
On days when "Frontier Mail/Boat Train runs from Delhi arrives	9	45

Britain Will Have To Prove Her Title

DE VALERA ON DISPUTED LAND ANNUITIES

Mr. De Valera addressing a large meeting at Kilkenny referred to the land annuities money now being kept in the suspense account. He had made the suggestion, he said, that the annuities pending arbitration, could even be put into the custody of a third party, such as the International Bank at Basle.

Mr. De Valera restated the attitude he had previously taken up towards the British Government, and concentrated upon instructing the people of the Free State on "how to win the fight" despite the "Thomas duties." Detailing the "practical methods" being adopted by the Free State Government, he said that the Government were concentrating upon helping the Irish farmers to restock their land. They would try to bring some relief with regard to store cattle, but the problem of fat cattle was not so easy. "The British want our store cattle. We will have them fattened so far as we can."

Mr. De Valera went on to restate his new agricultural policy in regard to wheat-growing and other matters, and added: "We want to turn our farmers from producing for an uncertain foreign market. Let there be no talk of surrender. This is not the first time we have been in a fight. We are going to fight and win. Let there be no fear of any collapse here."

Referring to land annuities, he said: "We are prepared to agree to arbitration, but there is no restriction whatever upon the choice of our nominees. The choice of nominees by each party and of a chairman should be without restriction. We have no indication that the British Ministers will be so easy to deal with as has been suggested by our opponents in this country.

"We must be prepared to make sacrifices. There is no way out of it. There is no soft bargain with Britain. If you are satisfied you are entitled to these moneys you will have to be prepared to hold them and to defend yourselves. The making of a yearly present to Great Britain of the annuities is finished."

Mr. De Valera made great emphasis of the point that the troubles of the farmers in the Free State at present were not entirely due to the "Thomas duties," but to the fact that the purchasing power of the people in Great Britain was steadily going down, and people were forced to buy chilled meat instead of fresh meat from the Free State.

There was a great slump, he said, in the sale of live stock from Northern Ireland, which was not affected by the duties. Had the Cosgrave Government been in power at the present time, they would have found the same slump in the sale of cattle.

NO INTIMIDATION.

Mr. De Valera denied that there was intimidation in the Free State. If there was, he said, there were forces at the control of the Government which could be put into action to prevent it. Such forces were sufficient to deal with it. The suggestion was that the Fianna Fail Government were conniving at disorder. Where was the disorder? There was less crime in the Free State than in most civilised countries. They had been accused of acting in a strange manner when they did not welcome the formation of the White Army. The Government did not call for the support of any such body, because such a course was not necessary. It was well known that in addition to the standing army the Government itself was making arrangements for a volunteer army throughout the country.

"If there are volunteers they should be under the strict control of the elected Government. We will not tolerate any other army. If there are any people with any anxiety about the power and the determination of the Government to keep order and not to tolerate any interference with its right I can assure them that they need have no fear, and that if to-morrow we wanted 50,000 men we could have them. (Cheers).

"There are people across the water who are waiting patiently in the hope that some position might develop in the Free State which would get them out of their present difficulties. They are hoping that the embers of the civil war of 1922 have not completely died out, and that by internal friction here the people of the Free State will be rendered impotent to protect their own interests. The British Press would like to believe that in a month or two our economic life will be brought to a standstill. We have no fear on that account. Britain will have to prove her title to the annuities in a fair court."

DECAY OF DEMOCRACY IN GERMANY

"PRIMITIVE NATIONALISM" OF TO-DAY

The Reichstag has never had such a bad press as it has to-day. In its now long-drawn conflict with the Government—a conflict reminiscent of classical struggles between Parliament and the Crown—it has been beaten all along the line.

It is capable of producing immense majorities against something, but it can never produce a majority for something. It can destroy, but it cannot create. It has become incapable of initiating legislation. It has long ceased to be a stronghold of democracy. It is not even a platform for debate, for there, are no debates in the Reichstag. It represents nothing at all—although each of the Parliamentary parties represents a section of the electorate, yet the Reichstag in its totality, does not represent the electorate in its totality because neither the Reichstag nor the electorate is a totality in any organic sense. The Reichstag does not represent the German people, who are united in nothing whatever, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian":—

If there is one thing besides the Government against which the Reichstag can show a majority it is the Reichstag itself. Most members of the German Parliament, that is to say, are opposed to Parliament as an institution, and if they seem to be for Parliament (as the Nazis do now), it is only because they need—Parliament for the time being, so that they may destroy it all the more completely later on.

NO COLLECTIVE SENSE.

The Reichstag has no collective sense at all, and in this respect it shares the general weakness of German democratic institutions, including the press. The weakness of German democracy is the strength of the Papen-Schleicher regime, and indeed almost its only strength. That regime would in a true democracy and with a Parliament worthy of the name be swept out of existence overnight.

The complete inability of the Reichstag not only to offer effective opposition to a Government that faces a numerical Opposition of over 90 p.c. but to deflect that Government from its policy by one hair's breadth, or even to have the slightest perceptible influence on its policy, is proof of a true decline for which there can be no single or simple remedy. Indeed, that decline is more than the decline of an institution. It is part of a general decay—the decay of German democracy.

There can be no doubt that Germany's supreme need is strong Government. That Government might be Liberal, Conservative, or revolutionary, but to complete the disasters that have come upon Germany, the Government, although strong, is none of these three. Instead of going forward (as Braun and Severing did in Prussia); or standing still and gathering new strength from the nation (which is what Dr Bruning tried to do); or establishing a new social order, which might have been possible but for the strife, more bitter than any other, between Socialists and Communists, it is reactionary and is going backwards.

MILITARIST POLICY.

While planning certain reforms—notably electoral reform and the absorption of Prussia into the Reich—that are long overdue and have been recommended by many progressive Germans, it is with all the resources at its disposal, propagating a primitive nationalism.

Its home policy is dominated by the conception of the "nation in arms", a conception born not of the resolve to defend against a hostile world the liberties achieved by revolution but to consolidate a class domination erected on the ruins of these liberties, a ruin that is being accomplished at the present moment.

In foreign affairs the Papen-Schleicher regime has already initiated a world-wide retrograde movement by its demand for "equality" in disarmament, a demand that is really a declaration that Germany means to rearm ("in any case", as General von Schleicher so bluntly puts it) The logical conclusion of German rearmament is the renewal of the international race in armaments accompanied by the menace of preventive war.

The home and foreign policy of the regime is dominated by a belief not only in war as the ultimate arbiter in human affairs, but by the belief in its military virtue as such. This belief used to be called militarism, but that word (that is, Militarismus) in German having fallen into discredit, it has been replaced by other words compounds of Wehr—"Wehr-Geist" (defensive spirit), "Wehr Wille" (will to defend), "Wehrhaftigkeit" (readiness for defence), and so on. Words that mean militarism and nothing else are now being impressed officially upon the mind of the nation with unswerving persistence at every conceivable opportunity day in, day out.

ECONOMIC POLICY.

The regime's economic policy is largely under the domination of the industrialists and landed gentry, but it is also influenced by the desire to re-establish the impoverished and demoralised middle class. The end of the economic depression is anticipated and there can be no doubt that everything will be done to secure for the middle class a share in what prosperity returns corresponding with the share that the middle class used to have. That is to say, while industrial labour would, of course, gain by trade recovery it would gain last and least though to achieve this end the regime would have to exercise powerful and possibly terroristic class domination. This is one of the reasons for the existence of the Stahlhelm.

The economic policy will no doubt be influenced by the Nazi as well, who—with their own programme that combines State capitalism with Protection in its extremist form in the interests mainly of the farming population—are likely to remain a powerful party even if they lose a few million votes. In its economics as in its politics the tendency of the regime is backward and Eastward, approaching in many respects the nationalist State Socialism.

THE ELECTIONS.

The elections will be held, if at all, in November. It is hardly conceivable that they should change the situation to the Government's disadvantage. If the Nazis lose, then the Nationalists—who are becoming a kind of Government party and are also the party of the Stahlhelm, and, indirectly, of President Hindenburg—will hold the balance in the new Reichstag. Without them the Nazis and the Centre would then no longer have a majority.

The Nazis and the Centre would then have the alternative of coming to terms with the Government or of being excluded from power for a long time, perhaps for years. Thus the Government may have a Reichstag less unmanageable than the present but also one more docile to the regime. The belief—shared by many at first—that the regime is only one of transition from German democracy to a Nazi dictatorship must be abandoned. The regime has every prospect of a long spell of office.

A PIER FOR MORA URAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After ceaseless agitation for a number of years, Government decided to build a "Pier" at Mora Uran, Kolaba District, and actually invited and received schemes and tenders for the same. It is now nearly 15 months that Government have had the plans before them. It was announced in his reply to the Uran Municipality, by Sir Rustom Vakil, that Uran will soon have a Pier and the great hardships of the people will be to a certain extent, relieved. If the work is to commence this fair season, then, it is high time the organisation started in right earnest, so as to finish the work before the next monsoon. But as yet there are no signs. Recently "Dame Rumour" reports that Government is contemplating abandoning the scheme in favour of the Ratnagiri coast. If that be so will the Director of Information, kindly disillusion the inhabitants of the district? In the meantime the Wharfage Committee, on behalf of the people, should renew strong agitation, earnestly pressing forward the claim of Uran, for suitable landing facilities.

Dealing with this long deferred boon of a Pier, I may also make bold to invite the attention of the authorities concerned, to another great hardship of the passengers, as regards the Bombay Ferry Warf at Carnac Bunder. The wharf is situate about a mile away from the Tram Lines, which is the nearest public conveyance available to the poor. The traffic for Goa, Dharamtar, Rewas, Ratnagiri, and other coastal lines is enormous, but the facilities are practically nil, not to speak of the road leading to the wharf which is very very poorly maintained. A wharf must generally be located, in the vicinity of some Railway Station, or where cheap public conveyance is at hand. Here in this case both are far off.

I venture to say, there is room and accommodation enough on the other side of the Mole Station, at Ballard Pier, and with slight additions and alterations, the place can be well utilised for landing coastal traffic, and with the increase of facilities the traffic can be immensely developed, and it is high time the Wharfage and Passengers Relief Committee in conjunction with the Steamship Companies, and the Port Trust authorities evolved some better scheme.—Yours, etc.,

B. H. D.

RESERVATION CRAZE

Allied Castes Demand

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 1.

A public meeting of the Allied Castes was held at Kasba last week-end and it was attended by leaders and prominent men of Mali, Dhangar, Shimpi, Agri; Bhandari, Bhoi, Kumbhar, Koshi; Teli; Nhavi; Parit and other communities.

The following are some of the resolutions passed:

This public meeting humbly represents to the Prime Minister, and H E the Viceroy that the population strength of the non-Brahmins in the Bombay Presidency is over 60 per cent. of the total, that they have a very large stake in the country, and that they have not obtained even adequate representation in the Bombay Legislative Council commensurate with the protetion they need on account of their backwardness and susceptibility to exploitation, therefore, the provision of seven reserved seats made for them is too inadequate and that it is necessary for the purpose of securing adequate representation to them that the number at present fixed for them be at least doubled and half of such increased number of seats be reserved only for the Allied Castes, and the other half for the Allied Castes and the Marathas where the latter stand in need of such protection.

THEIR PRIVILEGE!

This public meeting requests the Prime Minister, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and every member of the third Round Table Conference to be held shortly that the privilege of having seven reserved seats in the Bombay Legislative Council extended jointly to the Maratha and the Allied Castes be so restricted in its operation as to enable the Allied Castes only to enjoy its full benefit.

CARNIVAL OF FLIGHTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

Despite the fact that the subsidy for Civil Aviation in India has been reduced from 35 to 23 lakhs, the Madras Flying Club is going on merrily with its activities.

The Madras Aerodrome is situated at Meenambakam, a distance of 10 miles from the city and those who wanted to fly had to go all the way to the Club. To make flying more popular, the Club has introduced joy flights from the Island Ground, situated in the centre of the city. The first attempt in the diretion was made on September 28, when quite a large number of people saw Madras from the air. The flop of the planes attracted a large number of people and there was a regular carnival of flights in the afternoon.

COMPANY REPORTS

Shipping-Oil—Mills

Messrs. Jamnadas Morarjee & Sons have issued the following Company reports for the year ended 31st March 1932:—

THE BHARAT SPG. & WVG. Co. Ltd.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 40,194 as against a loss of Rs 90,106 in the preceding year. This amount has been appropriated to the loss carried forward from previous years. The loss now carried forward is Rs. 48,817.

THT BHARAT SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD

	Lacs.
Capital	32.74
Funds	6.74
Loans Secured	1.50
Loans Unsecured	1.09
Unclaimed Dividends	.62
Other Liabilities	2.09
	44.78
	Lacs.
Block a/c	25.93
(Rs. 10.38,406 written off)	
Stores & Spares	1.93
Stock-in-Trade	7.65
Outstandings	1.99
Investments	1.38
Cash & Other Balances	5 41
Profit & Loss a/c	.49
	44.78

THE TATA OIL MILLS Co. Ltd.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 28,071 as compared with Rs. 1,01,216 in the preceding year. Out of these profits, a sum of Rs. 1 lac has been set aside for depreciation on machinary.

Sale of products which was last year Rs. 40,41,223 is this year Rs. 32,56,264. Freight, Shipping and Commission and other distributing charges, increased by about Rs. 45,186 as compared with last year. The fixed capital expenditure which was Rs. 39,47,748 last year, now stands at Rs. 41,07,952.

The sales of soap were double those of the previous year. And steps were immediately taken to extend the soap plant. The extension is now ready and hope to sell the full output.

There is still great difficulty in obtaining sufficient copra to enable continuous working of the mills. During the recent months a large quantity of Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has been coming into the Bombay market at rates below the rates of cocoanut oil in Cochin.

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD

	Lacs.
Capital	44.13
Premium on shares	.18
Cash Credit	10 00
Loans Unsecured	3.00
Other Liabilities	2.86
Profit & Loss a/c	41
	60.58
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	41.55
Loss on sale of Property	51
Stores & Spares	8.25
Stock-in-Trade	7.57
Outstandings	2.48
Investments	.05
Cash & Other Balances	.17
	60.58

THE COORLA SPG. & WVG. Co., Ltd.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 28.818 as against Rs. 9,613 in 1930-31. The Directors propose to transfer a sum of Rs. 65,000 from the equalization of Dividend fund to profit and loss account, which is Rs. 15,000 more than last year. Rs. 30,000 is appropriated to Depreciation funds and a dividend at Rs. 5 per share is declared, the same as last year.

The investment which was last year Rs. 6,97,960 this year stands at Rs. 1,96,678.

THE COORLA SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	13.00
Funds	28.15
Loans Unsecured	1.42
Unclaimed Dvildents	55
Other Liabilities	1.56
Profits & Loss a/c	.30
	44.98
	Lacs.
Block a/c	24.26
Stores & Spares	.76
Stock-in-Trade	17.56
Outstandings	35
Investment	1.96
Cash & Other Balances	09
	44.98

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 29TH FEBRUARY, 1932.

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG Co., Ltd.:—Showed a loss of Rs. 1,48,798 as against a loss of Rs. 5,66,682 in 1930-31. The above loss together with the debit balance brought forward from the previous year has been written off from the Reserve Fund, leaving a debit balance of Rs. 42,186 which is carried forward.

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	12.46
Capital Suspense a/c	.05
Funds	12.00
Loans Secured	14.82
Loans Unsecured	33.52
Unclaimed Dividend	.38
Other Liabilities	5.06
	78.29
	Lacs.
Block a/c	37.22
Stores & Spares	3.85
Stock-in-Trade	30.92
Outstandings	3.04
Investments	1.98
Cash & Other Balances	.45
Profit & Loss a/c	42
	78.29

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.:—After setting aside Rs. 4 lacs for depreciation, resulted in a net profit of Rs. 2,95,660 as compared with Rs. 2,16,599 in the preceding year. A dividend at 4 annas per share is declared, the same as last year. A sum of Rs. 1,42,174 is being carried forward and if this is deducted from the loss carried on the books of the company, there remains still Rs. 5,44,023. Investment in Government securities and in shares of Subsidiary Companies is 56,84,625 and 15,82,456 as against Rs. 50,38,087 and 13,82,456 in the preceding year.

Other Shipping companies started open freight war against the small Indian steamship companies on the coast by making drastic reduction in the rates of freight from nearly 50 to 75 per cent. and the growing competition of the railways in diverting the traffic from the sea to the railways has also affected the Company's earnings.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	87.59
Funds	31.10
Unclaimed Dividends	.90
Other Liabilities	29.15
	1,48,74
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure	60.15
Stores & Spares	.98
Investments Govt. Securities. (The market value of the securities amounted to 57,59.517 on 30-6-32 excluding Rs. 1 lac cash Certificate).	56.85
Shares in subsidiary Cos. (For which there are no market quotations)	15.82
Outstandings	8.39
Cash & Other Balances	2.64
Profit & Loss a/c	3.91
	1,48,74

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAV. Co., Ltd.:—Showed a profit of Rs. 9,46,992 compared with Rs. 9,62,307 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 6,10,000 having been appropriated to various funds, there is a balance of Rs. 3,36,992 out of which, after paying usual preferential dividend, a dividend at Rs. 13-12 per Ord. share is declared, as against Rs. 12-8 in the preceding year. Rs. 9,200 is being carried forward which is less by about Rs. 29,000 than last year. The Directors say that this dividend may not be possible to maintain, as apart from the all important factor of earnings, depreciation may have to be some what increased owing to the replacement of the old steamers by new vessels and provision for Income Tax will have be made in the near future.

The debentures of Rs. 15 lacs fall due on 1st January 1933 and the Directors have arranged for the renewal of Rs. 12 lakhs, for a period of ten years, with the option of repayment of the whole or part after five years or on the 1st January of the following four years. The rate of interest hass been reduced from 8 per cent. to 6.1/2 per cent. per annum.

The investment in Govt. Securities, showing an increase of over Rs. 3 lakhs,, now stands at Rs 15,99,835 at cost.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

	Lacs.
Capital	60.00
8 p.c. Mortgage Deb	15.00
Funds	4.51
Departmental Funds	10.36
Unclaimed Dividends	.19
Other Liabilities	11.15
Profit & Loss a/c	3.47
	1,04.68
	Lacs.
Fixed Capital Expenditure... Rs. 1,08,43.177 Realisation and written off).	72.05
Goodwill at Cost	10.83
Stores & Spares	2.59
Investments at cost	16.00
Outstandings	1.70
Cash and Other Balances	.71
	1,04.68

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PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

Effect On European Peace

Mr. F. Llewellyn-Jones, M.P., speaking at the Celtic Congress at Truro on the question of the protection of national minorities, said the Celtic nations saw that the problem of the protection of the national minority groups of Central and Eastern Europe was one of the most pressing and difficult of post-war questions, and the peace of Europe depended to no small degree upon its solution on right lines. The question was one of first interest to the various Celtic peoples, and on the other hand it was possible that some of the Celtic nations had already in certain directions embarked upon lines of action which might with advantage be followed in other parts of Europe.

There was ample evidence that the treaty obligations entered into by some of the States of Eastern Europe as to the treatment to be accorded to their minority groups were being deliberately violated. Cruel and oppressive methods were being resorted to with a view to crushing out all national sentiment and aspirations. The machinery for the protection of these oppressed groups was very imperfect and inadequate. Some of the larger European States which were under no treaty obligation were indifferent or even hostile to the taking of firm action.

The proper treatment of minority groups was, or should be, based upon the right which each individual within the group has—subject to his loyalty to the State—to live his own life; the recognition that the minority group is entitled to continue as a separate unity and so long as its members are prepared to undertake their civic duties, they and the group which they constitute are entitled to pursue their own ideals. The object was to secure the permanence of the group and the continuance of their national individuality. If this was the basis of the policy of the national minority treaties, it followed that these groups could claim the right to use their own national language in their educational institutions, in public administration, and in the courts of law.

There was an aspect of the question which he did not wish to avoid. For many years there had been such an insistence on their rights and privileges that they had almost forgotten their correlative duties. It was a popular thing to proclaim the rights which they demanded, but intensely unpopular to remind them of their duties. The same was the case with the assertion of national rights. Where in progress of time, as in Wales, two peoples had come to live side by side it was essential if friendly and cordial relations were to exist between them that no attempt should be made by one group to deprive the other of those elementary rights to which they themselves had laid claim. There must be no recrimination for what had happened in the past. The members of each group should contribute their due share to the civic and national life. If the Celtic nations could develop along the lines suggested it would be a valuable object lesson to the people of Central and Eastern Europe.

Yeravda Echo In Bombay Council

After tea, four bills were quickly disposed of being either rejected as in the case of Mr. Surves Bill to amend the Bombay Village Police Act or withdrawn.

Rao Bahadur Kulkarni's bill further to amend Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act 1879, which then came up for discussion was, on the suggestion of the mover, sent to a Select Committee with instructions to report within seven days.

Formal leave to introduce seven bills was given by the House which with some further withdrawals disposed of all non-official bills on the agenda.

Before adjournment Mr. Surve rose and said that he saw from papers that all interviews with Mr. Gandhi had been s topped He inquired of the Home Member if he had any statement to make on the subject.

Mr. W. F. Hudson, thereupon intimated that he had no statement to make.—A. P.

ORGANISING INTELLECTUALS

Address By Mr. Joad

Mr. C.E.M. Joad, presiding at the annual meeting of the Federation of Progressive Persons and Societies, at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, said that the times were too urgent to suffer intellectuals who criticised every aspect of our national life, but did nothing to alter what they criticised. The federation existed to try to bring together these scattered progressive forces and mobilise them for effective action.

"At the moment," he sad, "there is a definite crystallisation of advanced opinion behind a whole set of progressive measures relative to divorce eugenics, national planning, disarmament, internationalism, the undesirability of restrictions on people's speech, reading, dress, drink and so forth, and the need to preserve something of the heritage of beauty which is rural England. This agreement is a new thing, and at present it is completely voiceless because the component parts of it are isolated.

"The times are so urgent that on all hands there is recognition that changes are necessary if civilisation is to be saved. Many, indeed, insist that nothing effective can be done without a radical and revolutionary change in the social and economic structure of society. The federation does not hold this view, but believes that something of value may be achieved, especially in the sphere of legislation, under the existing system. Its object is, therefore, to mobilise all advanced opinion in support of proposals affecting any part of it when any measure is proposed which affronts reactionary and Puritan opinion—Sunday opening, for instance, or raising-the-school leaving age or the relaxation of the censorship on books and plays.

"Members of Parliament are lobbied out of their lives by every reactionary spinster and minister in the country, and deluged by postcards from Roman Catholics. What can be done on one side can be done on the other, but no body exists at present to ensure that it shall be done on the other."

GANDHIJI IS CHAMPION OF 'UNTOUCHABLES'

An Englishman's View On His Fast

Mr. Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence wrote the following letter in the "Manchester Guardian," in mail week:—

Mr. Gandhi's voice has been silenced in prison for more than six months. He was imprisoned by administrative order without a trial. Is it just or right that upon a matter on which he places such overwhelming importance he should be made to feel that his only method of impressing his views on the general public is to stake his life? Mr. Gandhi was the champion of the Depressed Classes long ago, not in word only, but in challenging deed. He has worn the dress of the peasant, has adopted a minimum standard of life, and has always been on the side of the unfortunate and oppressed.

If he feels that the proposal of separate electorates of the depressed classes is fraught with danger to them and to India, then the general public of both countries has a right to hear his view expounded by himself. Would it not be to the interest of the whole world, if Gandhi were to be released, not in order to die but in order to meet face to face with the representatives of the Depressed Classes on the soil of India in a conference presided over by the present Government?

If such a plan could be announced before the actual starvation strike begins, who knows whether some solution might not yet be found?

Anjuman-e-Khuddam e-Islam

The President of Anjuman-e-Khuddam-e-Islam writes:—

"The Anjuman's deputation consisting of Mr. I.S. Haji, Barat-Law, Mr. M. I. Bangalorevala President of the Anjuman, and four office bearers will leave Bombay on Saturday for Poona to wait upon the Minister of Excise in the matter of an order passed by the Government of Bombay on 1st July last for the removal of liquor shop at Sankli Street, which has not been carried out yet. The deputation will return the same evening."

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THE 13TH MILAN SAMPLES FAIR

Edifying Results

A correspondent writes:—

"This year the programme of the XIII Samples Fair held in Milan was followed on special lines. The reduction of tariffs and the decided stand made against the granting of private facilities, even though they may have effected the item "receipts" in the balance sheet, have nevertheless led to an increase in exhibitors, thus showing the necessity and timeliness of such steps which respond to the conditions of to-day.

The results have been edifying: 4,849 exhibitors against 4,394 last year; 87,768 square metres of space covered representing an increase of 4,269 square metres compared with last year; 15 nations participating officially with their own pavilions: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Holland. Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland and Turkey to which must be added many private firm from the U. S. A., Great Britain, Lithuania, Australia, Norway; and Portugal; 1,930,000 visitors checked in at the entrances, not to mention many thousands of others represented by parties from schools, institutes, factories, etc. who brought the total figure, according to the estimates of the experts in these matters, up to about two and a half millions.

THE FOOD-STUFFS.

"As to the progress of the various groups, notable advances were registered in the Food-stuffs, Leather (40 firms more), Chemicals (an increase of 112 firms), and Building (49 extra firms) groups. An increase in exhibitors was also noted in the Colonies, Furniture, and Small Industries groups while the figures for the other sections of the Fair remained practically stationary.

Among the exhibits which assumed particular importance must be mentioned the 1st National Advertising Exhibition. The Chemicals exhibit which in the last 3 years 1929-31 had never exceeded 50 firms, this year increased the number of its exhibitors three-fold and almost doubled its space. The Perfumes exhibit gathered together a particularly impressive number of firms. Flattering results were achieved by the first show of Italian pointer dogs.

FOREIGN FIRMS.

"Foreign firms altogether represented 22.7 per cent. of the exhibitors and occupied 12 per cent. of the space covered; last year the figures were 25.05 per cent. and 17.33 per cent. respectively. Germany led with 230 exhibitors representing 22.24 per cent. of the foreign participants, followed by France with 16.63 per cent. The share of the last named nation is very remarkable as last year it was only 9.12 per cent. The Hungarian effort was also very notable—126 firms compared with the 95 of 1931.

Of outstanding value from the international stand-point was the Second Autostrade (Motor-roads) Congress which was attended by numerous delegations from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Lithuania, Holland, and Germany. Another interesting event was the National Milk Congress.

"The Congress of the Lombard Fascist Medical Union, the Perfumery Congress, the Congresses of Hydroclimatology, and of the Pharmacists, likewise attracted numerous experts in both the national and international fields There was an "Advertising Week" and April 16 was especially devoted to the tourist industry."

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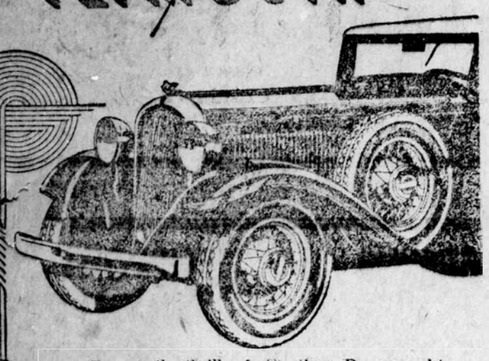

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SCHOOL STAFF AND POLITICS

Interesting Interpellations In Bombay Council

The following are some of the interperlations with the answers during the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona:—

AGRICULTURAL BIAS.

Mr. L. R. Gokhale (Poona City) asked in the Poona Council Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the agricultural bias course introduced in some of the primary schools is unpopular? If so, what are the reasons therefor? And what steps they intend to take to make it popular and acceptable to people in rural areas?

Mr S. T. Kambli, (Minister): Apparently so in some cases. The reasons usually are one or more of the following:—(1) Demand for secondary education and English. (2) Agricultural bias classes do not lead to service. (3) The course is generally regarded as being inferior to the ordinary vernacular final course. (4) Want of suitable teachers. (5) Want of proper supervision on the part of the local authorities. (6) Want of suitable literature in the vernacular (particularly Sindhi).

Efforts are being made to improve the teachers and to urge upon the local authorities the necessity of supporting and encouraging such courses.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Mr. Gover Rora (Karachi City): Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) Is it an obligatory duty of municipalities to make adequate provision for primary education within their jurisdiction; (b) Is it a fact that many children have been refused admission to municipal primary schools in Karachi on the ground of want of accommodation; If so, the names of such schools as are refusing admissions; (c) What steps do Governfent propose to take to secure necessary additional accommodation in such schools?

Mr. S. T. Kambli: (a) The Municipalities under the District Municipal Act have to make reasonable provision for primary edcation within their jurisdiction. (b) No. (c) This does not arise.

POLITICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Gover Rora (Karachi City): Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any rule has been framed under the primary education Act of 1923 debarring the teaching, inspecting and supervising staff of primary schools from joining or subscribing to the funds of, any political association; (b) Whether this rule binds the local authorities to follow the instructions of the Director of Public Instruction; (c) Whether any general instructions been issued by the Director of Public Instruction under this rule; if so, what are those instructions; (d) Whether the Director of Public Instruction issued instructions in any particular case to any local authorities under this rule after the Irwin-Gandhi settlement; if so, will Government give details of each case; (e) Whether any local authorities taken action against any of their employees under this rule; if so, will Government give the names of such local authorities, the names and designations of such employees and the number of cases in which action was taken against them; (f) Whether there any provision in the Primary Education Act vesting the right of making rules for the conduct of school board employees in local authorities?

Mr. S. T. Kambli: (a) and (b) Yes. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to rule 47-A (1) of the Bombay Primary Education Rules. (c) No. (d) No. Does not arise (e) Yes. Action was taken by local authorities in nine cases. Government think that it will be against the public interest to disclose further details. (f) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Section 27 (3) (d) of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF KOLABA DISTRICT

Mr. N. N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state—(a) whether the abolition of some districts including the Kolaba District is under the contemplation of Government as a measure of economy; (b) Whether Government are aware of the physical trouble and the pecuniary loss likely to be caused to the people of Roha Taluka which is proposed to be amalgamated with the Ratnagiri District along with the Mangaon and Mahad talukas; (c) whether it is a fact that the road journey with some unbridged rivers to cross will be about 175 miles from some parts of Roha and Mangaon talukas to Ratnagiri (d) whether it is a fact that it takes about two days with a night's halt at Mahad for a motor-bus to reach Ratnagiri from these parts; (e) whether it is a fact that the fare of a single journey by motor-bus from those parts of Roha and Mangaon talukas to Ratnagiri and back comes to Rs. 12. (f) what the principles are underlying the current policy of retrenchment; (g) whether it is the convenience of the public or only the convenience of the official that is taken into consideration; (h) whether Government are aware of the unprecedented agitation likely to be caused by their disregard for popular sentiments?

REVENUE AND FINANCE MEMBER

Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah (a) Yes. (b) to (e) Government are aware of the inconvenience which a district headquarter at Ratnagiri will cause to the people of the Roha, Mangaon and Mahad talukas, if these three talukas are included in the Ratnagiri District. (f) and (g) Economy consistently with efficiency and the convenience of the public. (h) Government are aware of the existence of a certain amount of agitation.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Mr. N. N. Patil (Kolaba District): Will the Revenue and Finance Member be pleased to state the number of Secretaries and Under Secretaries to the Government of Bombay before and after the War?

Sir Ghul Husain Hidayatallah: The number of Secretaries and Under Secretaries before war, i.e. on 1st July 1914, was 6 and 4 respectively. The number of Secretaries and Under Secretaries at present are 8 and 8 respectively. Deputy Secretaries have not been included.

SENTENCES UNDER ORDINANCES

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners' Association): Will the Home and General Member be pleased to state—(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the inordinately heavy sentences of fines and imprisonment inflicted by the magistrates, in cases brought before them under the Ordinances. (b) whether Government are aware of the popular belief that many of these sentences are not intended to be corrective; (c) whether they have considered the advisability of having a uniform standard in the matter of inflicting sentences?

Mr. W. F. Hudson (Home Member): (a) Government are aware that allegations have been made that such sentences have been inflicted (b) No. (c) It is entirely within the discretion of the trying Court to pass such sentence as is considered called for in each caes and it is not within the province of Government to fetter this discretion in any way.

IMPRISONMENT AND PARCELS.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Bombay Millowners' Association): Will the Home and General Member be pleased to state—(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the practice recently introduced by the police of imprisoning people for various reasons under the Ordinance in the first instance, of releasing them almost immediately after and then of asking them to report themselves to the police from day to day, failing which they are placed before the magistrates and are invariably sentenced to pay very heavy fines, or to long terms of imprisonment, or both; (b) whether this practice is being followed with the sanction of concurrence of the Government; if so, what is the reason for such a circuitous procedure; (c) whether Government are aware of the extraordinary sentences inflicted in many cases, consisting of inordinately heavy fines and very long terms of imprisonment; and of the intense feelings of bitterness and resentment prevalent among the public, in consequence; (d) if so, what steps, if any, do they propose to take to alter this procedure?

Mr. W.F.Hudson: (a) The practice referred to has been found necessary to restrict the activities of Congress agitators who have refused to give undertakings to refrain from acting in furtherance of the civil disobedience movement or who could not be trusted to keep such undertakings. (b) Yes, for the reasons given in the reply to (a). (c) and (d) The attention of the honourable member is invited to the answer to question No. 11 asked by Mr.

MORE USES FOR GAS

Low Consumption Claim For New Furnace

Demonstrations were given at the Rotherham College of Technology in mail week of a new gas fired furnace for use in connection with brassfounding. The new furnace is a product of Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and the tests are being made in conjunction with them, the Rotherham College, and the Corporation Gas Department. A number of steel firms in the town have already converted furnaces to gas fuelling.

Mr. J.T. Haynes, engineer and general manager of the Corporation gas undertaking, told a Press reporter that so far there had not been sufficient difference between the price of gas and of coke used by brassfounders to induce them to make any serious move towards converting their furnaces. It was claimed for the new type of furnace now being demonstrated that the gas consumption was reduced considerably.

Rotherham is fully prepared to operate public vehicles propelled by means of gas instead of petrol, but as at present, there are no regulations governing the use of high pressures on omnibuses nothing further in this direction can be done. The Corporation have all the equipment and are only waiting for the Ministry of Transport to approve the necessary regulations.

NAGPUR "CONSPIRACY"

Accused To Be Tried By Assessors

NAGPUR, Sept. 30.
(From Our Correspondent)

The Central Provinces Government have by notification directed that the trial for offences of criminal conspiracy directed against state or its officers under Chapter Five A, Penal Code shall not be by jury but by assessors in session's divisions.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady throughout the week under review, demand being on a good scale. Sales by Importing Houses consisted of about 700 tons S.S. "Nurjehan" and S.S. "Nawab" at Rs. 5/7/3 and Rs. 5/7/0. It is reported that there were some enquiries by Importing Houses for the sale of the British Refined Sugar for October shipment on the basis of Rs. 5/8/0 per cwt. c i f. West coast port or Bombay but so far no business is placed for Bombay. It is further reported that one of the Importing Houses sold about 100 to 200 tons British Refined Sugar c i f. Aden on the basis of Rs. 5/10/6 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/6/6 and Rs. 15/4 for Java as well as African Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/7/3 and Rs. 5/6/6 for September, Rs. 5/6/9 and Rs. 5-6-3 for October, Rs. 5-6-6 and Rs. 5-6 for Nov.-Dec. and Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 5/7/9 for Jan./March shipments.

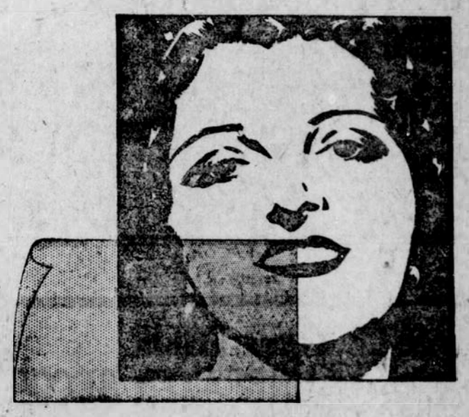
ARRIVALS:—S.S. "Kenya" with about 6,500 bags of Mozambique Sugar and S.S. "India" with about 51,000 bags of Javas arrived during the week under review. S.S. "Tairea" with about 9,000 bags of Mozambique Sugar, S.S. "Nurjehan" with about 12,000 bags of Javas, S.S. "Nawab" with about 33,000 bags of Javas and S.S. "Arabia" with about 40,000 bags of Javas are expected to arrive on about the 6th, 10th, 20th and 27th October, respectively.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI:—Markets ruled juiet throughout. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/9 and Rs. 14/6/6 respectively.

FOREIGN MARKETS:—New York and London Terminals show very little change during the week, with a decline of 1 point in former and a rise of 1½ to 2d. in the latter. Java is unchanged at F.6.

The following are the quotations ruling the bazar to-day:
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 5/7/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nurjehan Rs. 5-7-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Nawab Rs. 5/7/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment September Rs. 5-7-3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment October Rs. 5-6-6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Nov.-Dec. Rs. 5-6-3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5-8 per cwt. F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15-4
Tone: Very Quiet.



Newly discovered!
A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent
Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of
Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY ↔ AND ↔ MADRAS

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim setting agents throughout the world.
J8

NEWCASTLE LOSE THEIR UNBEATEN RECORD

Saturday's Football Match Surprises—Hattricks Galore

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Newcastle lost their unbeaten record to-day by their surprising home defeat.

Attendance numbered 55,000.

McClean opened the account for Huddersfield with a clever goal in the 26th minute. After change-over, Huddersfield proved a superior side. In sensational five minutes, they over-ran the Newcastle defence, Smith, left-winger, who was an outstanding player scoring 2 goals. Whittam notched their fourth.

Aston Villa, though without their sharp-shooter, Brown, made a brilliant start, Gibson scoring in the 2nd minute. Astley, Brown's deputy, increased lead in the 19th minute.

Chelsea played pretty football, but were weakened by the absence of O'Dowd at Belfast and Gallacher and Barber were injured.

At the interval, the Home team had 2|0 lead. Mills replied on behalf of Chelsea in the third minute after resumption, but Astley increased Villas lead.

LIVERPOOL'S EXCELLENT DEFENCE.

Local Derby thrilled the 50,000 spectators. Everton was more accurate, but Liverpool put up an excellent defence and took lead in the 22nd minute, Gunson taking advantage of defensive error.

The teams changed ends, visitors leading by 1 goal to 0. Critchley equalised in the 60th minute. Thereafter Everton were predominant. Dean netted twice within a minute. Arsenal is pressing against Villa for leadership. Coleman scored in the 14th minute for Arsenal and Bastin found second goal. McClelland reduced the lead with a penalty goal just before the interval, when visitors lead was 2|1.

In the second half, Blackpool made desperate efforts to overcome the Arsenal defence, which, however was very sound. Bradford City overwhelmed Port Vale, who were continuously on the defensive. Alexander scored before interval in the 13th and 21st minutes. On resumption Bradford put on three goals in 15 minutes through Alexander, Webster and Hallows. Peel and Hallows completed tally.

GALLACHER'S HAT-TRICKS.

Hat-tricks were performed by Gallacher (Sunderland), Marcroft (Queen's Park Rangers) and Stabb (Torquay).

Rangers had maintained their home record unbeaten since last October, but only after a great struggle Motherwell through a goal scored by Murdoch were able to lead at the interval by one goal but McPhail scored twice for home team on resumption. Ferrier netted the other goal for Motherwell and completed the tally the match ending in a draw.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa 3, Chelsea 1; Blackburn 1, Sunderland 3; Blackpool 1, Arsenal 2; Bolton 5, Leicester 0; Derby 4, Manchester City 0; Everton 3, Liverpool 1; Leeds 1, Birmingham 1; Middlesbrough 5, Portsmouth 4; Newcastle 0, Huddersfield 4; Sheffield Wednesday 3, West Bromwich 1; Wolverhampton 5, Sheffield United 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bradford City 7, Port Vale 0; Charlton 0, Bradford 2; Chesterfield 1, Millwall 0; Fulham 4, Southampton 2; Lincoln 6, Grimsby 3; Manchester United 0, Preston 0; Nottingham Forest 1, Plymouth 1; Stoke 3, Burnley 0; Swansea 2, Notts County 0; Tottenham 1, Oldham 1; West Ham 0, Bury 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 1, Bournemouth 1; Bristol City 3, Clapton Orient 0; Cardiff 2, Queens Park Rangers 5; Coventry 2, Swindon 1; Exeter 2, Luton 0; Gillingham 2, Crystal Palace 0; Norwich 1, Bristol Rovers 1; Reading 2, Aldershot 2; Tarquay 4, Newport 0; Watford 2, Southend 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Barnley 2, Doncaster 3; Barrow 2, Chester 3; Carlisle 1, New Brighton 3; Crewe 8, Rotherham 0; Halifax 1, Stockport 3; Hartlepools 2, Darlington 1; Hull 4, Southport 0; Rochdale 2, Mansfield 1; Tranmere 4, Gateshead 2; Wrexham 3, Walsall 0; York 0, Accrington 9

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (1st Division)

Aberdeen 1, Third Lanark 0; Clyde 2, Cowdenbeath 1; Falkirk 1 Partick 2; Hamilton 3, Ayr 0; Hearts 1, Celtic 1; Kilmarnock 2, East Stirlingshire 1; Morton 1, Dundee 4; Queens Park 4, St. Mirren 2; Rangers 2, Motherwell 2; St. Johnstone 1, Airdrieonians 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (2nd Division)

Albion Rovers 1, Raith Rovers 2; Arbroath 0, Hibernians 3; Queen of South 10, Boness 0; Berchin 1, Stenhousemuir 2; Dundee 1, St. Bernards 0; Dunfermline 9, Armadale 1; East Fife 1, Dumbarton 1; Edinburg 4, Forfar 3; King's Park 3, Montrose 1; Leith Athletic 1, Alloa 0.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCHES.

BLACKHEATH BEAT PLYMOUTH

LONDON, Oct. 1.

There was an attractive rugby programme to-day, of which Blackheath v. Plymouth was the outstanding. The members of the English Selection Committee were present at this match. The game was fine despite the handicap caused by wet ball.

Chorlton scored a try for Blackheath which Black did not convert. Ten minutes later, however, Black kicked a penalty goal. The Home team were leading at the interval by 6 points.

On resumption, Blackheath maintained their superiority. Valentine scored a try which Black converted. Black failed to convert another try scored by Tallent.

RESULTS.

The following are results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union Rules to-day:—

Blackheath 17, Plymouth Albion 5; Bristol 14, Gloucester 0; Devonport Services 6, Bath 7; Harlequins 4, London Scottish 0; Leicester 16, Coventry 4; Northampton 7, Old Milhillians 3; O.M.T. 6, Blackheath 11; Pontypool 16, St. Bartholomew's Hospital 5; Richmond 3, London Welsh 3; U.S. Portsmouth v. Brighton (not played); Guys Hospital 0, Portsmouth Services 13; Newport 5, Cardiff 10; Swansea 0, Llanelly 8; Glasgow Academicals 3, West of Scotland 19; Heriotonians 58, Jedforest 0.—Reuter's Special.

Dewsbury Beat Leeds

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford Northern 10 York 18.
Gramley 2 Wigan 15.
Broughton 9 Salford 7.
Dewsbury 21 Leeds 13.
Featherstone Rovers 7 Hull Kingston Rovers 11.
Huddersfield 10 Batley 5.
Hull 13 Castleford 5.
Hunslet 8 Wakefield 2.
Keighley 28 Rochdale 5.
Leigh 24 Halifax 15.
Oldham 13 Widnes 7.
St. Helens 11 Swinton 37.
Warrington 13 St. Helens Recreation 12
Wigan Highfield 20 Barrow 3.

NEUTRAL AMERICA?

Manchurian Crisis, Blow To Commercial Interests

MR. STIMSON ON U. S. FAR EAST POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Philadelphia—The reiteration of the United States Far East policy as preservation of China's territorial administrative integrity which crystallised in the Nine-Power Treaty was made by Mr. Stimson in a speech at the Union League Club this evening. He said that the United States commerce in the Orient had been expanding more rapidly in recent years than elsewhere. During centuries to come the opposite shores of the Pacific would have most important relations the character of which would have a commanding influence over the welfare of the world. It was vitally important therefore that relations should be on enduring foundations of justice and peace.

Mr. Stimson, described the crisis in Manchuria as "not only blow to our commercial interests but also as a deadly threat to the authority of the great peace treaties which after War were conceived by nations of the world in a supreme effort to prevent recurrence of such disaster."

Mr. Stimson declared that the United States should avoid "discriminatory entangling of relations either political or economic with any nation."—Reuter's Special.

SENTENCES COMMUTED

One Acquitted In Chapra Conspiracy Case Appeal

PATNA, October 1.

In the appeal preferred by the accused in Chhapra Conspiracy case against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Saron, Justices Rowland and Agarwala have acquitted Kishandeo Pandey and ordered that sentences of imprisonment passed on six others should run concurrently instead of consecutively.—A.P.

PRINCE OF WALES AT STOCKHOLM

—:o:—

King Gustav To Give State Banquet

LONDON, October 1.

Stockholm.—Never before have so many flags been seen in the Swedish Capital as were displayed to-day to greet Prince of Wales and Prince George who have arrived on a visit to King Gustav.

Every member of the Swedish royal family now in Stockholm was present at station to receive the Princes and unmistakeably a warm welcome was accorded by cheering crowds lining the route of drive to the Palace.

Princes lunched quietly at the Palace and took tea with Crown Prince and Princess.

King Gustav is giving a State banquet to-night.—Reuter's Special.

CAMBERLAND BEAT YORKSHIRE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

In the County championship match Cumberland beat Yorkshire by 39 points to 10 at Whitehaven.

Women's Golf Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

Vanwie beat Vare ten and eight in the final of Women's Golf Championship.

Mahatma GANDHI has played the William Tell of old in his first-shot against Untouchability and the Hindu community is determined to follow the arrow-route of the Mahatma.

R. A. F. Officers Killed In Car Accident

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Two young naval officers attached to Royal Air Force base at Leuchars, Lieut. R. D. L. Dickson and Sub-Lieut. V. W. Dobson have been killed in motor accident near Cupar.

While motoring from St. Andrews to Leuchars the car left the road at turn, cleared a ditch and five-foot hedge, tumbled down an embankment and turned several somersaults

Dickson and Dobson were pinned underneath but Lieut. R. J. Cooper who was also passenger was not injured.—Reuter's Special.

LOUIS HAGEN DEAD

Controller Of German Steel Trust

LONDON, October 1.

Cologne.—One of the most conspicuous figures in German finance and industry, Louis Hagen has died at the age of 78 after a short illness.

Hagen virtually controlled German Steel Trust and was also an influential member of the Reichsbank Council. He had much influence on Germany's general economic policy.—Reuter's Special.

Italian Liner Still Under Repairs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Gibraltar.—Mr. Jimmy Walker, New York's ex-Mayor tired of waiting for the finish of repairs to Italian giant liner "Rex" left for Madrid 'en route' to Paris.

It is still uncertain when "Rex" will recume her voyage to New York.

TROOPS FOR BENGAL DISTRICTS

CALCUTTA, October 1.

In connection with the posting of military in the districts, reports have been received that a detachment of 350 Indian soldiers (Jats) has reached Mymensingh and 20 Indian soldiers under two officers have reached Bankura.—A.P.

SEAMAN'S HEROISM

How Bloomberg Saved Three Lives

"NAVADA" WRECK ECHO

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 1.

Seattle.—A thrilling story of seaman's heroism was told by the Captain of American liner "President Madison" on her arrival here with three survivors of American steamer "Navada" which was pounded to pieces off Anatigmak Island in Behring Sea resulting in the loss of 38 lives.

The survivors reached Rockyport coast but gale rendered it impossible for the boat to approach and the marooned seamen were almost exhausted by exposure when a young member of 'Madison's" crew Bloomberg swam with line through the seething seas and managed to reach the reef from where three men were brought safely to the liner.

HUNT FOR "RED" LEAFLETS

House Searches In Chittagong.

CHITTAGONG, October 1.

A number of houses have been searched including the office and press of "Daily Panchajanya" it is understood, in connection with "Red" leaflets.

Police are stated to have removed some printed papers from the press as samples of types.

The holders of licenses for firearms have been asked to produce their arms at the Kotwali tomorrow for inspection and verification.—A.P.

Mill Agent's Family Dine With Harijans

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

An inter-communal dinner wherein high caste Hindus and "Depressed Classes" participated, was held to-night in the compound of Sheth Ambalal's bungalow.

About 3,000 persons including Sheth Ambalal, the well-known mill agent, and his family took part and Mr. B.F. Bharucha of Bombay served 'Kari.'—A.P.

Revolver Shot In League Assembly Room

GENEVA, October 1.

A Hungarian, apparently half-wit, fired a revolver shot into the room in which the Fourth Committee of the League Assembly was sitting this afternoon. He fired from outside, the bullet striking the iron frame of a window, and rebounding without smashing the panes.

The Committee heard the report, but was, for some time, unaware of the identity of the noise and their narrow escape.

The Hungarian was arrested.—Reuter.

30 PICKETS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 1.

About 30 Congress volunteers including a dozen ladies, were arrested to-day for picketing the foreign cloth shops in different parts of the city.—A.P.

Released

A telegram from our Ahmedabad correspondent, dated Oct. 2 states:—

All the 30 arrested foreign cloth shop pickets were released late last night.

CONGRESS MONEY FOR "RED SHIRTS"

Two "Distributors" Jailed

PESHAWAR, Oct. 1.

Chelaram, a cloth merchant and his accountant Santkumar were arrested here to-day under Section 17-2 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act on a charge of being members of an unlawful association and receiving Congress money from up-country parts and distributing it among "Red Shirts" and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

REARRESTED UNDER ORDINANCE

Coldstream Murder Echo

PESHAWAR, Oct. 1.

Mian Abdulrahman who was arrested here in July under Sections 302/109 I.P.C. in connection with the murder of Capt. Coldstream, Civil Surgeon, Peshawar, was discharged to-day, but was rearrested under the Ordinance.—A. P.

SUPPORT FOR "BIG FAMILY" POLICY

Irish Opposition To League Health Report

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Geneva—Strong protest on religious grounds to reference contraception in the report of League health organisations was made by the Irish Free State delegate at to-day's meeting of the Second Committee of the League Assembly.

The Irish opposition was supported by Poles and Italians, the latter's attitude being based on Sig. Mussolini's "big family" policy.

A sub-committee was appointed to consider the deletion of the offending reference.

CLOUD BURST CASUALTIES

Seven Killed & 20 Missing In California

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Bakersfield (California).—Seven have been killed and at least 20 are missing as the result of a cloud-burst last night which sent foaming forty-foot-high wall of water roaring through Tehachapi Pass.

Water struck a railway bridge at Woodford hurling train consisting of locomotive and seven coaches into canyon.

Water swept on, the overwhelmed petrol station drowning the man in charge, his wife and two children and enveloped several customers.—Reuter.

Grierson Completes His Flight

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Moscow—Airman Grierson left for England after the completion of 8,750 mile flight to Samarkand and back.

HINDENBURG'S BIRTHDAY

"God Bless You,"—Nazis' Greetings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 1.

Berlin.—Celebrations for tomorrow on the occasion of the birth-day of President Hindenburg began this evening when torchlight processions were held in all garrisons.

President's first greeting came from the Nazi Party of the Prussian Diet who said "Sincerest birth-day congratulations together with earnest request with Adolf Hitler for strong Prussia in Germany. God bless you."

—Reuter.

COMMORATIVE STAMPS.

A Special cable from Berlin states:—

Special commemorative stamps are on sale.

Early to-morrow Berlin garrison will march down Unterdenlinden while the President will attend the morning service in the Protestant Garrison Church. Standards of regiments in which President Hindenburg has served will then be carried to the President's temporary home (Chancellor's residence) where the President in Field Marshal's uniform will receive the company of honour. The President will also receive congratulations of Von Papen, Von Schleicher, Diplomatic Corps and others and rest of the day will be devoted to family celebrations.

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